THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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Everything Quiet at Manila and Iloilo

LATEST REPORTS

He Summarizes General Miller's Dispatches

NEGROS AND CEBU COME NEXT

These Two Islands Are To Be Occupied by American Forces as Soon as Arrangements Can Be Made—From the Dispatches It Is Gathered That There Is Likely to be No Substantial Resistance—The Details of an Insurgent Plot at Manila.

Manila, Feb. 21, 5:15 p. m.—The transport Newport has arrived here from Iloilo with dispatches from General Miller to General Otis and reports all quiet at Iloilo. The American troops there are occupying the suburbs of Jaro and Molo, business has resumed generally with the outside world, rice is coming in from the provinces and there has been no fighting since February 12.

All is quiet in Manila. The heat is causing some inconvenience, but no casualties have been reported.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The war department has received the following:

Manila, Feb. 20.—Adjutant General, Washington—General Miller reports on the 19th instant that the insurgent forces a few miles out from Iloilo are believed to be disintegrating. He can maintain his position with his present force. Business in the city is being resumed. He has sent up four representative men, officials from the capital of the island of Negros, where the American flag has been raised and American protection requested against a small insurgent force in the island. Affairs there and in Cebu are very encouraging. Shall endeavor to maintain and improve the present promising conditions. Affairs here quiet. A small insurgent force east of the city was driven away with a considerable loss to the enemy. Otis.

Owing to the lack of punctuation and regard to economy in cable tolls, General Otis' bulletin is not very clear in some essential points, particularly the reference to the island of Negros. A careful study of the dispatch on that point has convinced the officials here that General Otis means to say that four representative inhabitants of the island of Negros have come to Manila, having been sent by General Miller to meet and confer with General Otis in regard to the extension of American occupation of that island. Negros is the fourth island in the Philippine group in importance. It lies at its nearest point about ten miles from the island of Panay, and General Miller's forces must have been in plain sight of Negros during the weeks preceding the capture of Iloilo.

Just to the east of Negros, separated by a very narrow strait is the island of Cebu which it is also a part of General Otis' purpose to occupy. From General Otis' dispatch it is gathered that neither at that point nor at Negros is there likely to be substantial resistance.

AN INSURGENT PLOT.

AN OFFICIAL OF THE FILIPINO GOVERNMENT ISSUED DETAILED ORDERS FOR MASSACRE OF FOREIGNERS.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The following dispatch was received this afternoon from General Otis:

Manila, Feb. 21.—Adjutant General, Washington—Following issued by an important ——— officer of insurgent government at Malolos, February 15, 1899, for execution during that evening and night in this city.

"First. You will so dispose that 8 o'clock at night the individuals of the territorial militia at your order will be found united in all of the streets of San Pedro, armed with their bolos and revolvers or guns and ammunition if convenient.

"Second. Filipino families only will be respected. They should not be molested, but all other individuals of whatever race they may be, will be exterminated without any compassion after the extermination of the army of occupation.

"Third. The defenders of the Philippines in your command will attack the guard at Bilibid and liberate the prisoners and 'presidarios' and after having accomplished this they will be armed, saying to them:

"'Brothers, we must avenge ourselves on the Americans and exterminate them that we may take our revenge for the infamy and treachery which they have committed upon us; have no compassion upon them; attack with vigor. All Filipinos en masse will second you ——— long live Filipinos independence ———.'

"Fifth. The order which will be followed in the attack will be as follows: The sharpshooters of Tondo and Santa Ana will begin the attack from without and these shots will be the signal for the militia of Troso, Binondo, Quiapo and Sampaloc to go out into the street and do their duty; those of Pako, Ermita and Malate, Santa Cruz and San Miguel will not start out until 12 o'clock unless they see that their companions need assistance.

"Sixth. The militia of Tondo will start out at three o'clock in the morning; if all do their duty, our revenge will be complete. Brothers, Europe contemplates; we know how to die as men, shedding our blood in defense of the liberty of our country. Death to the tyrants.

"War without quarter to the false Americans who have deceived us.

"Either independence or death."

The portion of General Otis' dispatch indicated by dashes, the officials were unable to decipher tonight. There is no "fourth" paragraph in the insurgent statement as furnished to the press.

NO COLORADOANS.

Latest Report by General Otis of the Casualties at Manila.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The war department today received the following:

Manila, Feb. 21.—Adjutant General, Washington—Additional casualties: First Washington, wounded, February 19, Company L, Private Carson Ellis, elbow, accidental. Killed February 20, Company K, Private Alton A. Reinhart; Company M, John F. Adams. First California, wounded, February 20, Company L, Privates Arthur Buhl, thumb; John W. Parno, arm; Max R. Kruz, arm; Thomas C. Haley, thigh. Casualties near Iloilo, Panay Islands, February 14, Eighteenth infantry, killed, Company A, Corporal Robert S. Grigsby; wounded Company A, Sergeant Robert Jennings, thigh; Company J, Corporal James H. Saunders, nipple. All wounds above slight. Otis.

VALUED POLICY BILL.

Denver, Feb. 21.—The value of policy law that absorbed considerable interest in the senate this morning, is of vast importance to every policy holder in the state. The bill is brief, but broad in scope. It is, in full, as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any improvements upon real property in this state against loss by fire or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal act on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages, and the payment of money as a premium for insurance shall be prima facie evidence that the party paying such insurance premium is the owner of the property insured. Provided, Any insurance company may set up fraud in obtaining the policy as a defense to a suit thereon.

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person, company, association, partnership, corporation or individual issuing any policy insuring improvements of any description upon real property against loss by fire or lightning, or any of the risks usually insured against in insurance policies, by itself or its agent or agents, to make careful examination of the premises insured, and to place in such policy a full, complete and correct description of the property or premises upon which said insurance was written, and upon which premiums have been paid, and this notwithstanding any provisions in said insurance policy contained.

"Sec. 3. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter written in this state and also to the renewals which shall hereafter be made of all policies written in this state, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this state.

"Sec. 4. The court in rendering judgment against any person, company, association, partnership, corporation or individual on any such policy of insurance, shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney fee, to be covered as part of the costs."

Whereas, William H. Grenell, did, on the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety, make, execute and deliver to John L. Armit, of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, as trustee, a certain deed of trust, wherein he conveyed to the said John L. Armit, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, to-wit: the w. ½ of the n. w. ¼, the n. e. ¼ of the n. w. ¼, and the n. w. ¼ of the n. e. ¼ of section 4, lot one of the n. e. ¼, and lot two of the n. w. ¼ of section 5, all in township 11 south, range 66 west, there being 372 acres according to the government survey, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges, rents, improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, including all water rights, to secure the payment of his certain promissory note for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable to the order of J. Arthur Connell & Co., five years after the date thereof, with interest from date until fully paid at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; and

Whereas, The said J. Arthur Connell & Co. did duly assign, for value, said note to Christina Hoover, of Pueblo county, Colorado who is now the legal holder and owner thereof; and

Whereas, One J. C. Hoover, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, by his certain instrument duly filed with the Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, Colorado, did acquire the property hereinbefore mentioned, and did assume the obligation and promissory note of the said William H. Grenell, herein before mentioned, subject to all the terms and conditions of said trust deed; and

Whereas, In and by said trust deed, it is duly provided that in case of a default in the payment of said principal note and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, then on the application, in writing, of the legal holder of said note, the said trustee is authorized to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said William H. Grenell and his assigns, at public auction, at the front door of the court house, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash; and

Whereas, The said Christina Hoover, the legal holder and owner of said note as aforesaid, has requested the said trustee, in writing to make such sale; and

Whereas, The said principal note is now due and unpaid, and the interest thereon is now long past due and wholly unpaid,

Now, Therefore, for and in consideration of the premises and of the power therein on me by her conferred, I, John L. Armit, trustee as aforesaid, do hereby give public notice that I will, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1899, at the front door of the court house, in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, offer for sale and sell, at public sale, for cash, for the highest and best price the same will bring, the following described real estate, situated in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit: the w. ½ of the n. w. ¼, the n. e. ¼ of the n. w. ¼, and the n. w. ¼ of the n. e. ¼ of section 4, lot one of the n. e. ¼ of section 5, all in township 11 south, range 66 west. And that from the proceeds of said sale, after paying all costs of advertising sale and conveyance, including the reasonable fees of said trustee, and all other expenses of this trust, I will apply the balance of said purchase money to the payment in whole, or in part, of said note and the interest due thereon.

Witness my hand and seal this 21st day of February, A. D. 1899.

John L. Armit,
Trustee.

Leaders Opened Discussion in the Senate

STATEMENT BY MR. COCKRELL

He Declared that the Hull-Hawley Bill Could Not Become a Law at This Session—Mr. Hawley Denounced the Experiments Proposed by the Cockrell Substitute—Postoffice Bill was Passed.

Washington, Feb. 21.—Formal discussion of the Hull-Hawley army reorganization bill was begun in the senate this afternoon. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Warren, Republicans, supported the measure, and Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Cockrell, Democrats, opposed it, while Mr. Proctor, Republican, addressed the senate in favor of some amendments he had proposed to the bill. All the speakers are members of the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Cockrell's speech, though brief, was particularly notable as he spoke definitely for the opposition to the army bill. He declared practically in so many words that the Hull-Hawley bill could not become a law at this session. He and those who stood with him were willing to give the president all the money and every man he desired, but they were determined that no great standing army should be fastened upon the country without free and full discussion.

Pettigrew's Troubles.

Soon after the senate convened, Mr. Pettigrew presented resolutions of the legislature of South Dakota, urging the senators of that state to support the treaty of peace. Commenting upon the resolutions, Mr. Pettigrew said that he denied the right of the legislature to instruct him although he was always glad to hear from that body.

"The present legislature of South Dakota," said he, "is the third since I was elected a senator the last time. In one a resolution was passed endorsing the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Both houses of the next legislature passed a similar resolution. The present legislature is in favor of the single gold standard. If I should undertake to follow the course laid down by the legislature I would be on almost every side of almost every public question."

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Allison reported from the finance committee a house joint resolution amending the act of June 13, 1898, by adding to it provision that whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage or deed of trust, but one stamp shall be required, that being the highest rate required for either paper. The bill was passed.

Public Buildings.

Mr. Quay, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds presented a batch of reports favorable to the erecting of public buildings in various parts of the country. These reports brought Mr. Allen to his feet with an inquiry as to why certain bills which had been before the committee for a year or more had not been acted upon. He said:

"This report of public building bills is like the expert shuffling of cards. The favored bills are placed on the calendar in the order in which the committee desires their passage. I make this distinct charge: There has been no meeting of the committee on public buildings and grounds at which these bills were authorized to be reported. If any meeting of the committee was held it was a secret meeting. I make this statement simply to call the attention of the senate and country to the matter and not because I expect any change in the methods of the committee."

Mr. Allen proceeded to charge that a public building combination existed and that none but a favored few could gain consideration by the combination.

"I want to say to the senator," replied Mr. Quay, emphatically, "that his statement that there is any combination is unwarranted and false. It is not true in any sense."

A message was received from the house transmitting the bill passed by that body appropriating $20,000,000 to be paid to Spain in accordance with the Paris treaty. It was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Postoffice Bill Passed.

The postoffice appropriation bill was laid before the senate and its consideration was resumed.

Mr. Butler resumed his speech of yesterday.

Mr. Wolcott, chairman of the postal commission, replying briefly to Mr. Butler, declared, that as a matter of fact the increased amount to be paid railroads for mail transportation was not proportionate to the increased volume of mail.

At two o'clock the debate closed and the voting begun.

Mr. Butler's amendment reducing the amount paid to railroads was defeated —45 to 15.

The bill was then passed.

Army Reorganization.

Mr. Hawley was recognized to speak on the army reorganization bill and as he proceeded was given very close attention. He said he did not see how anybody could have voted against taking up the bill for it was evident to all that something must be done to strengthen the president's arm. He thought there could be no doubt that the Spanish cortes would ratify the peace treaty within the next two or three days. With this proceeding concluded and the exchange completed, the army must necessarily be reduced to its original dimensions of 27,000 unless some law should be enacted.

Even Mr. Cockrell was willing to concede a large army. For this, the country should be duly thankful; but for himself he could not sanction the proposition to create large forces of native troops as proposed by the Cockrell bill. He contended that the Filipinos were a revolutionary people and prophesied that a native force would join Aguinaldo within 48 hours after its organization. Hence, he predicted a grand and an ambitious failure of such an experiment. Mr. Hawley wanted an army of Americans entirely. The president could be trusted.

The responsibilities are ours and we should accept them before God and the world.

Mr. Mitchell's Speech.

Mr. Mitchell, (Wis.) also a member of the military committee, followed Mr. Hawley. He criticised the Hull bill, saying it was not, as claimed, a reorganization bill and the only material change in the present system was in the artillery. He then took up various details of the bill, outlining his objections to or arguments in favor of them one by one. He advocated a change in the organization in the staff of the army as a very necessary reform, criticized the committee for not including a provision on this point.

The bill was also defective in failing to arrange the status of the adjutant general toward the commanding general.

Cause of Discord.

Mr. Mitchell contended that much of the discord in the army at present was due to a lack of a clear understanding of these relations. Mr. Mitchell hinted at the opinion that the increase proposed was due to the suggestion of the army officers and said he would no more accept their views on this one point than he would a torreador's on the morality of bull fighting.

So far it was a matter of mere conjecture how many soldiers would be needed in the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico. As for him, he would have no one in these countries to shoot our ideas into an alien people. He agreed there should be a few more troops in this country but in providing for this increase he would confine it to the "United States proper and not extend it to the United States improper."

This remark caused a burst of laughter on the Democratic side of the chamber and with it Mr. Mitchell concluded his talk.

Mr. Proctor's Amendments.

Mr. Proctor, a member of the military affairs committee offered his amendments proposed yesterday. Mr. Proctor said that if the present bill became a law no proper reorganization of the army could be expected for 25 years. Under the present system there was a constant scramble to get out of the fighting branch of the service and into the staff. A scramble which, he said, was unseemly. The officer with the strongest "pull" and the greatest political influence was able to gain his point.

Mr. Warren, Wyoming, a member of the military affairs committee delivered a carefully prepared speech, largely technical in its nature, in the course of which he contrasted the Hull-Hawley bill and also termed it as the "makeshift" offered by Mr. Cockrell. He felt that the Hull-Hawley measure ought to be passed without delay. He maintained the day was past when an army of 25,000 was sufficient for the needs of this country. The sea coast fortifications alone required 21,000 and quite as many more men were required for army duty on the frontier. This, too, aside from the men now needed in our island possessions. He declared that a regular army seemed to be regarded by some as almost a pestilence rather than a thing to be supported. He thought it not too much that this nation support as soldiers four men in each 5,000 of the population of the country. He declared that the toilers and taxpayers were not protesting against a proper army bill and that they would not forgive those who proposed to leave the president without a sufficient army force.

Mr. Cockrell's Speech.

Mr. Cockrell, the leading Democrat on the military affairs committee, agreed that reorganization of the army was absolutely necessary. It was evident, he said, that neither the organization was deficient or that the officers were inefficient. Mr. Cockrell declared that there was not sufficient time in the remaining ten days of this session, to discuss, formulate and pass a perfect reorganization bill and he added that no bill such as had been proposed should be passed.

"We propose," said he, "ample provision for every emergency. We will give the executive every dollar and every man to sustain the government that is necessary."

He then analyzed and explained this bill, offered as a substitute for the Hull-Hawley measure. In the course of this part of his argument Mr. Cockrell maintained that one brigade was amply sufficient for the needs of the United States in Cuba and that a greater force was a menace to the peace of the islands. If the Cubans, he said, were given the right to govern themselves and there was no doubt in his mind that they had the ability to do so, they would give the island a good government.

He Wants Delay.

Discussing Mr. Hawley's contention that the additional men provided for in the measure he had reported were necessary, Mr. Cockrell said:

"We will give you every man and officer that is necessary, but we are not willing at this short session to fasten upon the country a standing army of 100,000 men and to increase the expenses of the people by millions of dollars. We have no disposition nor intention to force an extra session of congress, and we say to you that every bill that legitimately and of right ought to be passed can be passed at this session. We will give you every man you need by the extension of the provisions of the present laws for two years. That will meet every emergency likely to arise and in the next congress we can discuss it fully and considerately."

Mason's Question.

"I indulge in a filibuster occasionally, myself," said Mr. Mason, interrupting Mr. Cockrell, "but I always give full notice when I mean to do so. I think it perfectly permissable under the rules and would like to have the Missouri senator inform us if such is his purpose now."

"I am always frank," replied Mr. Cockrell, "and I am frank when I say that I have no intention of beginning a filibuster. I only want to secure a full and fair discussion of the army bill, such consideration as so important a measure should have, and every senator here knows that it is impossible to get such discussion in the ten days left of the session."

"Then," retorted Mr. Mason, "we are to have an announced filibuster."

Without replying, Mr. Cockrell, at 4:30, yielded the floor to Mr. Pritchard and the senate, on his motion, went into executive session.

At 6:02 p. m. the senate adjourned.

State Senate Discussed Valued Policy Law

A TELLER COUNTY RESOLUTION

Resolutions Introduced in the House that the Speaker Appoint a Committee of Nine Members to Visit Cripple Creek District to Ascertain What Action is Desired by the People in Regard to Division.

Denver, Feb. 21.—Immediately after the journal reading this morning the senate received a lengthy communication against trusts. The communication was referred to the committee on corporations.

Senator Ammons' bill to amend the statutes concerning printing legal notices was recommended for the table. Adopted. A like report was adopted on Senator Ammon's bill concerning number and employes of general assembly. S. B. No. 365, Ammons, making train wrecking punishable by life imprisonment was tabled as unnecessary.

Senator Philp's anti-trust bill was placed on third reading. There were but fifteen senators in their seats and a call was asked. Dispensed with. The bill passed with but one dissenting vote, Senator Barela. Absent, excused or not voting—Mucklin, Fisher, Gelmond, Harris, Meyer, Newell, Seldomridge, Smith, Stratton and Wheeler.

The senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on general order, Senator Annear in the chair.

Senator Parks' bill fixing liabilities of fire insurance companies was taken up, Senator Buckley took the floor for a speech of one hour. His chief argument was that the bill placed a premium on crime. The same law was in vogue in Germany for fourteen years, and crime was so great that it is not a law in a single country. In Nebraska and Wisconsin, where the same law was inaugurated in 1889, the increase in losses has been 61 per cent. An unscrupulous owner and an unscrupulous agent, the companies are at the mercy of the firebugs. The result will be that when honest people come to renew their policies, they find the enormous losses resulting from this law will require higher rates. He read at length from the Wisconsin commissioner of insurance, as argument against such a law. "It is not protection to the companies I urge, but the honest people." It holds out inducement to incendiaries. In the state where the largest amount of insurance is written, there is no valued policy law in vogue.

Senator Parks argued for the bill saying it simply prevented excess insurance. It is hard enough on small property owners to pay premiums on the exact value of their property, and they should not be asked to pay premium on excess insurance in order to make themselves safe. Few are the cases in Colorado where the insurance companies do not depreciate values when a loss occurred. He wants to know a company with $200,000 capital in the country that is not now doing business in Colorado. The rates in Colorado are 25 per cent. higher than any state in the union, and the companies make more money on the business in Colorado than in any state in the union. In the five states which have the valued policy law, the rates are lower than anywhere else, being about 1 per cent. Regarding Senator Buckley's statement that in towns of frame houses rates are frequently 5 per cent. and more, Senator Parks would not be convinced until he saw statistics, and he did not believe these existed.

Senator Gaymon, who is an insurance man, acknowledged the present rates are too high, but the proposed law would force them higher. He moved to refer the bill back to the banking and insurance committee.

Senator Hill favored the bill and produced figures showing enormous profits for the companies. Regarding Senator Buckley's irritation, yesterday Senator Hill took advantage of the occasion to apologize to the senator from the seventeenth, but thought his remarks had been misconstrued.

He continued deriding in effective manner the insurance combine.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Afternoon Session.

A quorum was lacking in the afternoon session of the senate and a call was necessary.

S. B. 389 was taken from the table, as printers had been promised a hearing. It was tabled this morning.

The senate went into executive session to consider the appointments by Governor Thomas of trustees to the State School of Mines. The vote was taken in open session, confirming the following: Dr. Paul, James F. Bulkley, Winfield S. Stratton and Edward Burton.

Resolving itself into committee of the whole the senate took up H. B. No. 143, concerning salaries of certain officials in lieu of S. B. No. 46, Evans, which has the same text. The bill places salaries of county and district officials on a business basis. It has been reviewed at length. Following the reading, it was passed over and the valued policy law was taken up.

Senator Buckley took the floor again and resumed argument along the same lines as he had in the morning.

Dissecting the Bill.

Senator Parks said Senator Buckley's argument was all lost, as he had not advanced a single argument against the bill.

Senator McCreery said he was not acquainted with the technique of the bill, and asked if the object of the bill was intended to prevent excess insurance. Senator Parks answered in the affirmative. Senator McCreery then asked if it was not intended to assist the insured to collect policy value, regardless of the worth of the insured loss. Senator Parks reported in the negative.

Senator McCreery then asked where excess insurance is inhibited, except in the penalty clause.

Senator Parks thought the general effect of the bill is to prevent the excess.

Senator McCreery asked if the burden of responsibility of determining the real value of the insured property fell on the company.

Senator Parks said that in some respects it would but in so far as it did not it was no more than just.

Senator McCreery thought the bill attempted to assist the insured in giving the risk and gave them the advantage of collecting losses. Where parties deal on equal terms the law will assist neither party. That brings us to the inquiry, do not the parties concerned in this bill deal on equal terms? No man was in better position to determine the value of property than the owner. The insurance inspector cannot examine into the latent defects of the building foundation, or its walls, etc., in the course of his business, the result the owner certainly already has.

Senator Hill asked if the same application could be made to loan companies, and did not loan companies ascertain the value of property on which they loaned money?

"Perhaps the senator is right, but it does not apply immediately to this case," was the reply.

Continuing Senator McCreery said the statistic Senator Buckley had given seem to indicate that the bill is placing a premium on crime.

Deciding the Risk.

Senators McCreery and Parks indulged in a series of cross questioning and answers, during which the latter argued that a large percentage of homestead owners had purchased them after building, and the insurance agents were in as good position, making it a business, to determine values as was the owner.

Senator Felton thought all the argument not pertinent, as policies were written after an agreement was made between the owner and the agent.

"I believe this bill will have a tendency to lessen the losses by fire and arson," said Senator Stewart, in the course of argument in favor of the bill.

Senator Ammons thought argument on the bill useless—it was simply a measure of justice and protection to all concerned.

The usual favorable motion was agreed on by a viva voce vote.

Senator Evans wanted to consider the salary bill section by section. He (Senator Evans) thought all salaries too high, they were a source of political corruption and as compared with other states, Colorado's officers receive enormous salaries. He honored the Silver Republicans for their plank at Colorado Springs pledging the party to advocate retrenchment to the extent that officials would be paid on a business basis.

HOUSE SESSION.

TELLER COUNTY RESOLUTION—A BILL TO PROHIBIT THE STEALING OF RIDES ON RAILROADS WAS DISCUSSED.

Denver, Feb. 21.—The house convened promptly but there was a lassitude about the members that boded ill for the transaction of much business. The adverse reports were reached in record time.

H. B. No. 451, Dickerson, by request, was recommended for tabling by the corporations committee as unnecessary legislation. It is to prohibit the stealing of rides on railroads.

Mr. Smith of Mesa defined the committee's action on the ground of humanity.

Mr. Short proceeded to abuse the "spotters." Are we here for the corporations or the people," he queried. "This makes me tired." The new parliamentary expression aroused considerable mirth among the members. Mr. Smith, of Chaffee, said he was one engineer in this country who did not kick the tramp from the rear end of his engine. "Let us have the free coinage of silver and we won't have any tramps." declared Mr. Smith in conclusion. Mr. Smith said it appeared as if the house were here to defend tramps. Stealing a ride on a railroad is as bad as stealing some meat from a market. He favored the printing of the bill. The bill was finally tabled.

H. B. No. 346, by Mr. Dickerson, making it a misdemeanor to purchase without proper authority certain railroad supplies and H. B. No. 449 for the protection of railroad property were both tabled.

Mr. Severance's H. B. No. 431, to enable people losing money by gambling to recover, was also tabled.

Standing committee reports: Engrossment—H. B. No. 105, relief of L. W. Strycker, engrossed. Roads and bridges —H. B. No. 381, road in Clear Creek county, committee of appropriation. H. B. No. 497, cycle path to Pueblo, same; H. B. No. 371, road in La Junta county, same.

The governor's message to the legislature on trusts was then read. The members listened attentively and applauded to some extent. Mr. Smith moved that 240 copies of the speech be printed and this carried over a motion to lay on the table.

Senate bill read and referred. S. B. No. 16, Senator Philp, trusts, Judiciary.

Mr. Short introduced the resolution as follows:

"Resolved, by the house of representatives. That a committee of nine members be appointed by the speaker to visit El Paso county, and especially the Cripple Creek district, for the purpose of ascertaining what action is desired by the people affected in regard to establishing the county of Teller, said committee to report the result of their inquiry on or before noon on Thursday, March 2, 1899. Be it further,

"Resolved, that no expense to the state be incurred by the committee in any manner whatsoever at the instance of this resolution."

Afternoon Session.

The house occupied 15 minutes this afternoon in securing a quorum and then resumed sitting as a committee of the whole. Mr. Dilts' bill to allow holders of state university diplomas to teach in the public schools without further examination. One hour was taken up in the consideration of the measure, and it was finally recommended for passage, after Mr. Dilts had submitted an amendment making it obligatory for the diploma holders to present their certificates within four years of their issuance.

H. B. No. 64, by Mr. Turney, to reduce the rates of interest on delinquent taxes aroused considerable combativeness, some holding that reduced interest rates were favorable to the growth of "little sharks," while the bill's adherents claimed that it was the very thing to kill this class on the spot. Mr. Bradley indulged in some heated talk, and for the same was "called down" by Colonel Montgomery. The bill was recommended.

Strong Executive Committee to Fight County Division

ALL REPRESENTATIVE MEN

Fight Is Between Cripple Creek and the Rest of the County

FIGURES ON MINE OWNERSHIP

A Big Meeting of Colorado Springs and Other El Paso Citizens was Held at the Chamber of Commerce—An Executive Committee with Many Instructions and Power to Act was the Result—Personnel of the Committee—Something About the Speeches.

WHERE CRIPPLE CREEK IS OWNED.

Mines Owned in Denver	48
Mines Owned in Cripple Creek	26
Mines Owned in Pueblo	7
Mines Owned in Colorado Springs	315

The above figures were submitted last evening by J. C. Plumb at the anti-county division meeting held in the rooms of the chamber of commerce. It was the opinion of many present that the right and wrong of the whole question was expressed in those figures, but all agreed that they were present to devise means for defeating the Teller county bill as it stands at the present time, and not to discuss the right and wrong of the proposition.

It was said that the situation had materially changed during the last two years; that while in the last fight it was Colorado Springs against the rest of El Paso county, this year it is El Paso county against the city of Cripple Creek.

A Representative Gathering.

It was evident to anyone who knew the crowd present, that the fight against county division had many supporters outside Colorado Springs. Mr. James Parfett of the Gillett Forum and Messrs. George E. Simonton, J. Elmer Parkinson and E. L. White of Victor, as well as several from other parts of the county, and from the gold camp, were among those present. All lines of business in Colorado Springs were represented. The meeting was presided over by Hon. Irving Howbert. A message from Chicago expressing the sincere hope of Mr. D. B. Fairley, president of the chamber of commerce, that the purposes of the meeting would be achieved, was read.

Executive Committee Appointed.

The result of the meeting was the appointment of an executive committee of seven men in whose hands the whole matter is left. The committee consists of Messrs. Brooks, McKinnie, Howbert, Giddings, Babbitt, McAllister and Baldwin. This committee is instructed by the citizens of Colorado Springs, in the action taken last evening on various motions, to draft a resolution to be submitted in the from of a printed letter to each member of the house of representatives at Denver, to invite the house to send a committee to Colorado Springs and other parts of El Paso county for the purpose of taking the temperature of the county on the question of division, to meet the committee when it shall visit Colorado Springs and leave no doubt in the minds of its members as to the attitude of this city, to call a public mass meeting of citizens, if deemed wise, for the purpose of allowing citizens not members of the executive committee to express their views before the legislative committee and to do anything else which the members of the committee believe will further the object for which it has been created.

The committee will meet this morning at 9:30 in the office of Mr. F. E. Brooks to formulate a plan of work and put it into immediate execution.

Proceedings at the Meeting.

During the opening part of the meeting strong speeches on the question were made by F. E. Brooks and H. McAllister, Jr. The plan to invite a legislative committee to investigate the condition of the county was adopted upon a motion made by Mr. J. C. Plumb.

The motion to instruct the committee to send a letter to each member of the house was made by F. A. Waters.

Mr. McAllister suggested that the city which is taking the lead in the fight against county division this year, not excepting Colorado Springs, is the town of Victor. He requested Mr. E. L. White, who was present, to speak on behalf of Victor. Mr. White responded briefly, his speech being an assurance that Victor would co-operate in anything this city will do to defeat the bill. He brought out the point that any mineral county is depleting its resources each year, stating that $15,000,000 taken out one year means harder work to get $15,000,000 for the next and that the rate must be maintained or the county become bankrupt. "Victor," he said, "believes in paying her taxes and preserving the present financial status of the county."

K. R. Babbitt urged the necessity for unity of effort, lamenting the introduction of politics into the question by the newspapers. "One paper," he said, "tells us one day what party will be responsible if the bill is killed and the next one tells us what party will be responsible if the bill is passed. I should like to see politics dropped from the question entirely."

Others who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Baldwin, Howbert, Irvine, Colburn, McClurg, Lunt and a few others.

COAL FAMINE THREATENED.

Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 21.—The strike among the coal miners in the Indian Territory is no nearer a settlement and a coal famine is probable in the differences in the men and operators are not adjusted soon. A meeting will be held tomorrow and an effort to effect a settlement will be made.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The senate in executive session today confirmed the nomination of Clinton F. Irwin of Illinois, to be associate justice in the supreme court for the territory of Oklahoma.

[illegible]

[illegible] Passes Many Notes of Interest in Latest Data

[illegible] Incidents of the Recent Big Storm

Colorado Snow Was Transported by Orders of Congress—Washington Improvements—Birds Were Fared by the Charitably Disposed—A Western Story.

(Special Correspondence of the Gazette.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—10 p. m.—It is St. Valentine's eve, yet there is absolutely no chance for the mating of any birds in this city of Washington. The wind is blowing a hurricane, which in velocity can only be compared with a Kansas cyclone; the snow which has fallen steadily the past two days, has made the sidewalks and the highest house steps meet on a common plane. The drifts in many places cover entirely the windows of the first story. No cars have been running all day—though the sweepers cleared the tracks until late last night and it is due to this fact only that pedestrians were able at all to get from one square to another. The weather prophet in the senate employ cheerfully predicts a continuance of this state of affairs for the next two days; a coal and food famine are threatened. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore railroad companies announced today at noon that their eastern lines would stop running all passenger or freight trains for the next 48 hours unless the weather moderated very materially. Two hours later it was rumored both roads had abandoned western connections. The Potomac river at present is frozen hard and fast. Should a thaw come, Washington, it is claimed, would be flooded. This danger is such a serious one that congress appropriated today, in less than an hour, $20,000 in addition to the $5,000 appropriated Saturday "to remove the snow and ice from the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia." Congressmen are often charged with personal indifference to the good of the country. Certainly on such a day as this one might have looked for empty seats in both houses. On the contrary, however, there were quorums in both branches of the legislative bodies and a great deal of solid work was put through. Many of the men had tramped from one to four miles in the face of a driving snow storm, with the thermometer a very few points above zero. Cabs were worth more than half a dozen shares of Isabella, and were much more difficult to get.

To go back to St. Valentine and the birds. A day like this is very hard on the poor little winged creatures. People who have been feeding them since Thursday, do not dare today, risk raising the windows, and beside the food would immediately be carried away by the gale outside. The birds in Colorado seem to be in a similar plight. Yesterday Mrs. Edw. O. Wolcott heard of the pitiable condition of the larks near and at her home at Wolhurst and wired from here instructions to have them well fed and cared for.

Yet some pessimists say that the world is growing no better.

Among those snow-bound in the capital are Mr. and Mrs. F. V. S. Crosby. Mr. Crosby, formerly of the Crosby-Ehrich syndicate, is now treasurer of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line railroads, with headquarters in New York city.

Senator Teller presented to the senate last Saturday memorials from about 780 citizens of Colorado, and from all parts of the state, remonstrating against the passage of the bill now before the senate, which if passed will prohibit railroad ticket scalping.

The Washington Post of yesterday speaks locally of Colorado enterprise and capital as follows:

"Colorado capital is represented here in large sums. A syndicate of Denver capitalists engaged in developing Chesapeake Beach as a summer resort for Washington and Baltimore are distributing more than $750,000 in the enterprise, every dollar of which represents imported capital, as the concern is a close corporation, owning and controlling all of its stock. While not directly in Washington the investment inures largely to the benefit of the Capital City, and from it has resulted the extension of the Columbia Railway company's line from its present terminal, at the corner of Fifteenth and H streets northeast, to Deanwood, a distance of about three miles. This extension was authorized by an act of congress last year, and is being paid for out of a $500,000 bond issue. The extension of the line will be completed about May 1, by which time the entire line will be equipped with underground electric, supplanting the cable now in use.

"Another Coloradoan who has made large investments in Washington real property during the past few months is Mr. Thomas F. Walsh, the wealthy mine owner of Ouray, Colo. In December last Mr. Walsh purchased a handsome Washington Heights residence from J. B. Wimer. Mr. Walsh's residence, with improvements, which are to be made, represents an investment of $75,000, in addition to which his holdings were increased last week by the purchase of the Oxford hotel property, at the corner of New York avenue and Fourteenth street, extending through to H street. This sale was the single transaction of importance in the real estate world during the week. It was purchased from Theodore J. Mayer by T. A. Wickersham, representing Mr. Walsh, for $125,000, of which amount $50,000 was paid in cash at the time of the sale, the remainder being represented by trust notes, which are scattered, but which Mr. Walsh is endeavoring to take up at once so as to make the transaction virtually a cash one.

"The purchase of the Oxford hotel property by Mr. Walsh was primarily for an investment, and the understanding is general that the new owner proposes at an early day to erect a new hotel building which will probably bear the name of his famous gold mine, the Camp Bird, in the San Juan mining district of Colorado. The Oxford property has a frontage on Fourteenth street of 216 feet, with 47 feet front on New York avenue and 26 feet on K street, abutting an alley on the west, making it one of the most desirable locations for a popular hotel that can be found in the city.

"Mr. Walsh is a man of great wealth, and if his project goes through the new structure will represent an expenditure of no less than $500,000. This sum will represent but a part of the annual output of Mr. Walsh's famous Colorado gold mine, as the receipts of the Denver mint from this property alone for the month of January was $105,000."

Washington is a great center for gatherings. This month many women will discuss all kinds of things here. The National Congress of Mothers opens tomorrow, the 14th, and will last until the 17th. The National Council of Women opened its convention today and adjourns 10 days from this date. The Daughters of the American Revolution convene their congress Feb. 20 and continue in session one week.

The recent lecture given at Yale by Prof. William G. Sumner, entitled "The Conquest of the United States by Spain," has caused no end of comment, favorable and otherwise, at the capitol. The only publication of the lecture came through the Yale Law Journal and by courtesy of Mr. Fritz M. Morley of the Springs, now a senior at Yale, your correspondent received a copy. After all the discussion regarding the able man's views, one is somewhat disappointed at his conservative tone. While he is a strong anti-expansionist, his declarations are not half so violent as were many made in open session, on the floor of the senate.

In contrast to Professor Sumner's article is Kipling's new poem, "The White Man's Burden." It has created a veritable furor in political as well as literary circles. The eastern press has commented on it so freely that it has become a household word.

President McKinley's friends are still very much exercised regarding his health. So much persuasion is brought to bear upon him that he will undoubtedly take a vacation at the very earliest moment, when he can be spared from his imperative duties to the nation.

The local chapter of the Sons of the Revolution met in Washington several evenings ago, and many members signified their intention of attending the annual meeting of the order to be held in Denver, April 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Le Bert of Denver, with their small boy, sailed last Wednesday on the Westerland for Europe. Mr. Le Bert takes up his duties as United States consul at Ghent.

Representative Shafroth of Colorado was against the census bill. He fought hard for many amendments before it passed as a measure.

Familiar Colorado faces were seen in Washington this week, among them those of Henry Brady, Charles Hartzell, Senator Kennedy of Cripple Creek and John Freeman of Greeley.

Henry Brady is east serving as a member of the government board of assay commissioners. This commission last Thursday, in Philadelphia, began the work of testing and examining the weight and fineness of gold and silver coins reserved at the mint during 1898.

The lowest temperature recorded in Washington during the existence of the weather bureau was that of last week. Thursday, 7 degrees below; Friday, 2 below, and Saturday morning 17 degrees below. Just a little below is mighty cold weather for the Capital City.

Colorado Springs is always interested in all kinds of societies. There was a new one which held its first formal meeting in Washington several days ago, "The Society of Daughters and Patriots of America." Its objects are practical—to preserve unwritten colonial and revolutionary history, to furnish supplies for field hospitals in time of war and to inculcate patriotism among American women.

Eligibility to membership in the society is founded upon descent in the direct paternal line of either father or mother from an ancestor who settled in the colonies before 1687, and through an ancestor who was faithful to the cause of the colonies through the revolutionary war.

There is a story going the rounds of the eastern papers which may have escaped the scissors manipulator on the Gazette. An old sport who is wintering in New Orleans in order to attend the races talked the other day regarding the superstitions of gamblers and the many stories written regarding their eccentricities. "The queerest thing that I know personally to be a fact occurred in 1878, in a Colorado mining camp called Carbonate. It was a wild, woolly place, and practically run by the tough element. Of course there was plenty of gambling, and one evening a stranger carrying an umbrella walked into a place where a faro outfit was in full blast. Happening to notice that one of the rods of the umbrella was sprung he thoughtlessly opened it right over the head of a player. The man jumped around and whipping out a pistol shot the stranger dead. He was arrested and taken before a self-appointed judge, who was also the proprietor of a keno room. The prisoner admitted the deed, but pleaded extreme provocation. The opening of an umbrella over the head of one who is playing faro, he explained, was, as everybody knew, a hoodoo for life, and doomed his victim to a career of uninterrupted disaster. The only way to remove the curse was to instantly slay the owner of the umbrella. The judge listened with sagacious nods and then sent for a number of hoodoo experts—in other words, the principal gamblers of the town. They turned pale at the very mention of umbrellas, and declared on oath that such an episode as the one described would undoubtedly blight anybody's entire life. Only two courses were open in such a case, suicide or manslaughter. The magistrate charged the jury that they were the sole judges of the facts and the hoodoo and they promptly returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. After that umbrellas became unpopular in Carbonate, and oil-skin coats or 'slickers,' as they are called in the west, enjoyed a great boom."

Henry Russell Wray.

[illegible]

Anxiety in Regard to Anglo-American Commission

[illegible] Views Prevail Regarding Situation

Opinion Prevails That the Future of the Anglo-American Entente Largely Depends Upon the Success of the Present Negotiations—Beresford's Reported Scheme for Settlement of Eastern Question Does Not Meet With Enthusiasm.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 18.—Telegrams from Washington reporting that the Anglo-American commission is encountering serious head seas, are followed here with much anxiety, as the opinion prevails here that the future of the Anglo-American entente largely depends on the success of the present negotiations.

The Speaker voices the general feeling by saying that the news regarding the commission is very disquieting.

"It is impossible," the Speaker adds, "to say where the fault lies, but a failure to arrive at an understanding will be a serious blow to the hopes of both countries in regard to future relationships. Perhaps the less we say about the matter while it is still in suspense the better it will be for the prospects of a satisfactory settlement."

The Review's Comments.

The Saturday Review, as usual, finds the United States is entirely responsible for the hitches in the negotiations. It says: "There are signs that we shall receive another object lesson very soon as to the real nature of the sudden great affection which America is said to have developed for England. The Anglo-American commission has been struggling to arrive at an agreement but the process has not thus far been characterized by an overwhelming desire on the part of America to deal generously with Canada. It will not be a surprise to those who know the character of the Washington politician, if the report that a failure is practically assured proves true."

McEnery Resolution.

The Saturday Review has another nasty comment with reference to the resolution of United States Senator McEnery in regard to the Philippines.

"This resolution," the Saturday Review continues, "is simply the outcome of a maneuver to secure the necessary vote to adopt the Paris treaty of peace. The reputation of President McKinley's government is indeed likely to disappear altogether, in view of the report of the war office maladministration. It is an astounding scandal to find officials who are responsible for the gross irregularities and mismanagement of the war carefully whitewashed, while a plain-dealing soldier like General Miles is discredited. The report, however, is a good object lesson to the people of England. It will show them how the bosses work the machine and how unscrupulous, even when his own country is concerned, the Washington politician can become."

Beresford's Scheme.

The scheme of Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford for the settlement of the far eastern question, by the formation of a league to be composed of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Japan, as cabled here from the United States, has not aroused enthusiasm in Great Britain.

The Spectator characterized Beresford's plan "as futile and needless as it is immoral."

It then proceeds to argue that neither the powers mentioned are prepared to provide an army to resist a Russian invasion.

"On the contrary," the Spectator says, "Great Britain would feel through all her veins that a Russian conquest of northern China had infinitely increased the security of her Indian empire by at once absorbing Russia as a means and satisfying Russian ambition, while America, which is only seeking trade, has no army to throw away. The work would have to be left to China and her new-made army, which would require half a century of victory to make it equal to a Russian army."

American Locomotives.

The recent order for American locomotives, placed by the Midland Railway company, which caused a sensation here when it was announced, was explained this week by the chairman of the company, Sir George Ernest Paget, who, addressing the shareholders, paid a significant tribute to the expeditious methods of American builders. He said the company had ordered 170 engines from English makers in December, 1897, and not one of them has yet delivered and that when the company gave an additional order in December, 1898, it could not get a promise that one engine would be delivered in 15 months, so it was determined to ask tenders from the Baldwin company and from another company in Connecticut. Offers were received and in one instance the delivery of ten engines was promised in ten weeks from the time the drawings were received, and in another case a shipment from America was promised in four months. The shareholders, the chairman continued, could see from this that while the Midland company could not get a single engine in England in 15 months, it could get 20 from America in four months. The chairman did not think the shareholders would require any further justification of the directors' action, and as a matter of fact they had doubled the order to one of the American firms.

CHAMPIONSHIP FOOTRACE.

London, Feb. 18.—In the foot race today for the half-mile championship of the world and a purse of £100 at the Rochdale E. C. Bredon beat George Tinckler by a yard. Time—1:56 1-5.

[illegible]

Bismarck and Political Leaders Will Visit United States

[illegible] Will Visit Other Capitals

Statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of the Interior and Debate in the Reichstag Gave Rise to Much Comment—Meat Inspection Bill as Passed by the Bundesrath—Now in the Reichstag.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The meat inspection bill passed by the bundesrath on Feb. 16 provides for an expert inspection of and before and after slaughtering cattle, hogs, sheep, goats and horses, excepting what are killed for domestic consumption. This is regarded as only an agrarian compromise. The bill contains many details of home inspection. It not only excludes diseased meat but meat of insufficient nutritive value. Foreign meats are subject to a single inspection, but this does not forbid an additional inspection by the separate states for special reasons, such as suspicion that the meat has deteriorated since the date of its first inspection. In any case, however, foreign meats must be treated the same as domestic meats. The importation of foreign meats is restricted to certain ports and frontier stations, in order to facilitate inspection, the result of which must be made known in each case in uniform manner.

The bill is considered to provide the minimum meat inspection required throughout the empire, leaving to the separate states the question of adding other features besides what are contained in the imperial bill.

The measure has gone to the reichstag, where it is certain to lead to stormy debates. The center, being the dominant factor, will propose an amendment to the effect that Germany appoint a corps of its own meat inspectors to go to Chicago, Kansas City and other great meat exporting centers, these inspectors to examine all meats destined for Germany and issue certificates which will be accepted as conclusive by the home government. Regarding this proposition the Centrist organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, says:

"The American packers cannot object to such an arrangement, for such hygienic legalization will only be a copy of their present legalization of German exports to the United States by the American consuls here."

The statements of Baron Von Buelow, the minister of foreign affairs, and Count Posadowski-Wehrner, the minister of the interior, regarding the commercial and political relations between the United States and Germany and the debate in the reichstag on the subject have occupied the attention of the press throughout the week and gave rise to many notable utterances. The Cologne Gazette resignedly says:

"In spite of the clear and unequivocal declarations of the German government, we suppose that the German baiting of the American and English press will not cease at once. We believe, however, that the frank and honest remarks of the officials of the government will prevent this poisonous seed from continuing to affect the views of the thinking and influential classes in the United States."

The Deutsche Zeitung publishes a long editorial article in the course of which it says:

"German-American relations are difficult to handle. American agriculture and German industry must export, and American industry and German agriculture need tariff protection. Thus arise most important economic differences. The American desire for expansion and the German need of expansion produce new frictions, yet neither an economic nor a political rupture will be in the interest of either nation."

The Frankfort Zeitung, reviewing the proceedings in the reichstag, says:

"It must be admitted that opinion in the United States has unfortunately had many reasons to doubt Germany's neutrality. We pointed out upon a former occasion the needlessness of sending four German men-of-war to Manila to protect German interests. Other interested powers deemed one vessel enough. And then the larger part of the press, the semi-official newspaper included, gave expression to their sympathy for the brave and severely tried Spanish people, which was necessarily offensive to the Americans."

Much surprise is expressed in the press at the fact that the minister of foreign affairs, during the debates, did not mention Samoa. A high foreign official, however, said to the correspondent here of the Associated Press:

"This was solely due to the fact that an agreement had been reached between the three interested governments to refrain from important public utterances on the subject until full detailed reports have been received. In the meanwhile, it may be said that we have given you what news we have received. This is rather contrary to the custom of the German foreign office and was done to avoid misunderstandings here and in America. We, on this side, indeed, have been much more communicative on the Samoan trouble than Washington, rather to our astonishment."

The discord within the German and Prussian cabinets has grown more acute. There is no longer any doubt that the three outspoken Agrarian members of the Prussian cabinet, Baron Von Hammerstein-Lexten, the minister of agriculture, Baron Von Der Recke Von Der Horst, the Prussian minister of the interior, and Count Posadowsky-Wehrner, the secretary of state for the interior, are openly at war with the rest of their colleagues. During the past fortnight they have given ample evidence thereof in public speeches, in some cases flatly contradicting previous statements of Baron Von Buelow, Baron Von Thielmann, secretary of the imperial treasury, and Dr. Bosse, minister of instruction, and other ministers. It is not yet plain how it will end, whether the retirement of one faction or with a fresh compromise. Some of the newspapers predict the retirement of the three Agrarians.

Baron Von Buelow, it is understood, continues to enjoy the full confidence of the emperor, who holds that foreign office interests must be allowed to predominate, at any rate for the time being, in view of the important and delicate negotiations which are proceeding with several of the powers, especially with the United States.

Emperor William has pardoned Henry Tiedemann, of New York, a German-American who deserted from the Prussian army in 1880 and went to the United States, where he became naturalized and built up a prosperous business in New York. Recently he was arrested while on a visit to his relatives in Germany and was court-martialed and sentenced to several years' imprisonment, although the offense was committed before he went to America and he therefore was not amenable to the treaty provisions. The American embassy, however, made representations with a happy result.

[illegible]

Loubet Was Elected President by Large Majority

[illegible] Were Received by Deputies

Disturbances in the Streets of Paris Easily Suppressed by the Authorities—Nationalists Declare Their Hostility To the Newly-elected President—A Radical Deputy Attempted to Create a Disturbance During the Voting.

Paris, Feb. 18.—M. Loubet received 483 votes for president against 270 votes cast for M. Meline.

From an early hour stations of the railroad lines leading to Versailles were crowded with people gathered to witness the departure of the deputies and senators. M. Deroulede arrived here by the Lyons railroad and was met by members of the Patriotic league.

Order prevailed at the station where, to all appearances, there were no special police precautions taken. The first trains took an army of telegraphers and telephonists to Versailles, where the town hall was decorted with flags and twined with crepe. The lamps were lighted and veiled with crepe.

The members of the national assembly, namely, the senators and deputies, began to assemble at 10 o'clock and to select their seats.

M. Loubet, president of the senate and presiding officer, arrived in a carriage at 10 o'clock. Friends surrounded him when he entered the gallery of busts, and he said:

"If you love me, I hope you won't vote for me."

Soon the scene became animated, crowds of people surrounding the doors watching the arrival of members. The palace was closed to the public.

Meline Withdrew.

Various political groups held meetings at noon and M. Cochery announced that M. Meline had denitely withdrawn his candidacy. The Nationalists and anti-Semites decided not to vote for M. Loubet.

The assembly met at 1 o'clock. M. Loubet had declared the sitting open amid the applause of the Leftists, during which M. Loubet proceeded to draw for tellers.

The voting began with the letter D, and M. Dausette, Moderate Republican, representing in the chamber of deputies the fourth district of Lille, in the department of the North, cast the first ballot.

When M. Paul De Roulede, organizer of the League of Patriots, and deputy representing the Second district of Anguleme, voted he attempted to speak from the tribune where the urns were placed; but M. Loubet forbade him to do so, which called forth protests from the Rightists and applause from the Leftists.

M. De Roulede, however, persisted in speaking, and repulsed the ushers and others who rushed up to expel him from the tribune, which he finally left.

M. Drumont, anti-Semite, representing in the chamber the First division of Algiers, also attempted to speak, and a great commotion followed, during which cries of "Down with anarchy" were raised.

In the meantime the voting continued and at 2:40 p. m. the ballot was completed. While the checking was in progress the members of the assembly left the hall and assembled in the gallery and corridors, where they discussed the chances of the election.

M. Meline loudly announced that he had voted for M. Loubet.

De Rouledé's Protest.

While in the tribune, M. De Roulede shouted:

"The president of the republic ought to be elected by the people. I will not vote here."

Then turning to M. Loubet, De Roulede cried: "Do you deny what M. De Beaurepaire has written?"

To this M. Loubet replied: "I am not called on to answer you."

M. De Roulede retorted: "I know what you are."

Apart from the De Roulede incident, the voting passed off quietly, the members returning to their seats after voting and chatting on the events of the day.

The Progressists insisted on voting for M. Meline, although he had withdrawn his candidature in favor of M. Loubet, which explains the vote cast for him.

The votes not given to M. Loubet or M. Meline were divided between M. Cavaignac, General Jamont, General Saussier and others.

M. Meline received an ovation when he voted.

When the sitting of the assembly was resumed the public galleries were crowded.

The tellers entered, headed by M. Chauveau, who announced that M. Loubet had been elected by a vote of 483 to 270 cast for M. Meline, amidst applause from the Leftist and Center groups.

Fifty scattering votes were cast, divided among M. Cavaignac, General Jamont, General Saussier and others.

The Progressists, as previously cabled, insisted on voting for M. Meline, although he had withdrawn his candidature in favor of M. Loubet, which explains the vote cast for him. Senator Chauveau added:

"M. Loubet having obtained an absolute majority, I proclaim him president of the republic."

The announcement was greeted with prolonged applause, mingled with violent protests from the Rightists, and the Leftists shouting "Vive la republique!"

M. Chauveau then declared the sitting closed.

A squadron of cuirassiers which arrived at the palace to escort the new president, was greeted by the crowd outside with cries of "Vive l'armee!"

The official count showed that 892 votes were cast and that M. Loubet received 483, M. Meline 279, and 50 were scattered.

After the announcement of the result M. Chaveau and many members of the assembly repaired to an adjoining saloon where M. Loubet awaited them. The result of the election was communicated to him and he received the congratulations of his friends.

The newly elected president has promised to devote his best efforts to fulfilling the wishes of the country and to "re-unite the republicans, who have drifted asunder by the current of unhappy events."

President Loubet's remarks brought forth lively applause from his hearers.

The premier, M. Dupuy, then formally transferred the executive power to M. Loubet and congratulated him upon his election.

The president, in thanking M. Dupuy, expressed the hope of having the support of the cabinet. The senators and deputies then filed past and shook hands with the president, who afterwards received a deputation of newspaper men and through them appealed to the whole press of the country to work in union.

M. Loubet left the palace in a carriage accompanied by M. Dupuy and followed by the ministers. The crowds along the route acclaimed President Loubet with cries of "Vive la republique!" "Vive l'armee!" "Vive Loubet!"

At 5 o'clock Versailles had resumed its normal aspect.

Minor Demonstrations.

As the evening passes no startling developments have occurred. There have been a number of slight manifestations for and against President Loubet, but the people generally are calm.

The streets are crowded and the latest editions of the newspapers are bought up immediately. Otherwise nothing out of the ordinary is occurring.

In opposition to the cries of "Panama," the supporters of the president raised shouts of "Vive Loubet." At this stage of the demonstration a detachment of mounted cuirassiers appeared and cleared a passage for the president's carriage. The noise was then redoubled and the police had great difficulty in restraining the mob.

Suddenly MM. De Roulede, Millevoye and Habert appeared. The mob surrounded Millevoye, who donned his deputy's belt, which is his usual method of signalling to his friends, and from 400 to 500 of his supporters ranged themselves behind the three deputies, shouting "Down with Loubet!" and "Panama." When this body of men reached the Place de l'Opera there was not a sufficient force of police there to bar the way, and the demonstrators finally returned to the statute of Joan of Arc, where the deputies mounted upon a sand heap.

De Roulede's Speech.

M. Millevoye then waved a tricolor flag above M. De Roulede while the latter harangued the crowd. He said:

"Listen now to what I was prevented from saying at the Versailles election. The president belongs to the people. I rejoice at this manifestation, but today we cannot go to the Elysee and spit upon him whom we have no wish to recognize as chief of state. We must allow to rest in peace, such as it is, the man who is still lying there and return home. But on Thursday we shall not fail to attend the funeral ceremony. You will find among the followers of the coffin the judges of the criminal section of the court of cassation and the base deputies who elected this president whom we do not recognize. You know your duty. Down with this republic and long live a republic of the people."

The demonstrators then marched to the Rue des Pyramides, shouting and flaunting tricolors. The police attempted to stop them and tried to seize the flags, but the mob resisted and finally returned to the Avenue de l'Opera, where a large force of police was stationed in front of the Military club. This detachment of police proceeded to disperse the demonstrators, a downfall of rain assisting in the work.

Order Generally Restored.

Later in the evening, bands composed of the members of the League of Patriots, Nationalists and others paraded the boulevards, blocking traffic. Rival shouts of "Resign" and "Revision" were raised and some fighting took place between the members of the opposing factions, but order was gradually restored. A number of arrests were made.

Telegrams received from the provinces show that the announcement of M. Loubet's election had been received with satisfaction.

[illegible]

Loubet's Election the Greatest Republican Victory Since Grevy's Walkover—Personal Characteristics.

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Paris, Feb. 18.—This election, by a single ballot and by Republicans only, is the greatest Republican victory since Grevy's walk over the course.

The president comes from a part of France where the Roman power lasted longer, namely, Marsanne, in the Department of the Drome. He gives the impression of remote Latin origin and looks to be a solid, practical man, who sees the facts of life just as they are. As president of the senate he has had official and other experience that will be useful to him as president of the republic, but he is essentially a plain, middle-class man, whose mind was sharpened by his practice at the bar in the provincial town of Montelimar, in the south of France. He is there most popular and every one at Montelimar counts himself a personal friend of Loubet, who, as mayor, county councillor, deputy and senator, always acted as the servant of the people.

Obliging to his neighbors, he was as accessible as General Grant or Lincoln was and not less unpretending. His thickset figure, massive and somewhat Roman, though homely, head, indicates a steady, sturdy character who can nail his colors to the mast but only fights when there is good occasion. He belonged, under the empire, to the Republican party, then calling itself Liberal. In 1870 he threw himself into the national defense current and stood by Gambetta. He was elected county councillor in 1871, then mayor and in 1875 was sent to the chamber of deputies. Accepting Thiers' leadership, but favoring the scheme to declare Grevy his political heir and to reconcile Gambetta with both, he seemed to bide his time and was in no hurry to push forward. MacMahon's government gave him prominence in dismissing him from the mayoralty of Montelimar in 1877, thus exasperating the Drome Republicans.

M. Loubet, at the legislative elections in 1877, was triumphantly returned. His subsequent candidatures were not opposed and in 1885 he was returned by Drome as a senator. In all these years he was a useful deputy, chiefly working in the committees and speaking little. He was the intimate friend of President Carnot and of Tirard and in 1888 the latter appointed him minister of public works in which capacity he carried out a scheme to convey the sewage of Paris into the St. Germain forest.

President Carnot asked Loubet, in 1892, to form a cabinet, but it fell under the weight of the Panama scandal, in which some members, albeit not Loubet, were implicated. This administration was marked by the mission of Admiral Gervais' squadron to Cronstadt and the visit of the court of Russia to the flagship Magenta.

M. Loubet was personally innocent of Panamaism, but, like MM. Carnot and Brisson he thought the sheltering of the accused expedient. He had never since filed other office save the presidency of the senate, to which he was first elected in 1896.

He belonged to M. Carnot's innermost council, and his wife was Mme. Carnot's best friend. The president is thoroughly domestic and dislikes showy society. He likes to spend his time at home and is a great reader. He is not rich nor does he covet wealth and honors. He is strong in financial questions. For many years he lived in an unpretentious flat and dined off a white oilcloth instead of a table-cloth. His hands, figuratively speaking, are clean, but his beard and clothes are untidy, thus contrasting with the late president.

M. Loubet for having formely, when premier sent, jointly with the foreign secretary, M. Ribot, Admiral Gervais to Cronstadt, is persona grata to Russia.

For three years as speaker in the senate, he lived in the palace of the Petit Luxembourg, in much the same style as the president lives in Washington. He returned to Paris from Versailles this afternoon by train. He is the first president who has done so. He ordered an open carriage and pair to await him at the station, instead of a carriage and four. He was well received by the tremendous crowds. He arrived by daylight and had an escort of cuirassiers. The entire absence of haughtiness in his demeanor was favorably remarked. M. Loubet paid a visit to Madame Faure on his way home and saluted the corpse of M. Faure.

Loubet is the right man in the right place.

The importance of today's presidential election for the welfare of the French republic and the prestige of France abroad cannot be overestimated. The issue taken was whether the law should be paramount or an irresponsible league—the league of the French fatherland in the hands of clericals, monarchical and territorial agitators.

Never was a more monstrous conspiracy engineered to pervert a whole nation's sense of justice in order to perpetuate the greatest miscarriage of the law of the country and shield a few felons from the consequence of crime. The more sensible part of France feels after M. Loubet's election that a great weight has been taken off their conscience and hopes that a new leaf will be turned over the worst page of modern French history.

M. Clemenceau wrote yesterday that it was necessary that the new president should be a man not connected with the Dreyfus affair. He, therefore, would support M. Loubet. Fairness, this, but the Nationalists do not want fairness. They want Dreyfus, guilty or innocent, to remain perpetually at Devil's Island. It was enough that M. Clemenceau supported Loubet. The Nationalists declared that the latter should not be president or they would make Paris too hot for honest people to live in. But suppose Loubet were elected by a large majority, would they set their will above congress? Yes; they were quite frank. It was to be expected that De Beaurepaire, that madman and story-teller, would rake up some falsehood against Loubet. Sure enough, he published this morning a Panama story against Loubet, if possible more empty than his charges against the court of cassation. He showed how little he himself believed in his own tittle-tattle by admitting that he doubted not Loubet's uprightness, adding in a peculiar, dishonest way, insinuations against M. Loubet too fatuous for contradiction.

The Libre Parole branded him this morning as a "Panama-Dreyfusite candidate," having the effrontery to remark that he was supported by such as Reinach, Zadac, Kahn, chief rabbi of France, and by Dreyfus himself.

The Nationalist organs are forced to admit that not a word or deed of M. Loubet can be connected with Dreyfusism.

The fact is that the anti-Semites' heads have been turned by victories due to the weakness of the government, and they thought they could boss France. They won another victory this morning, when Premier Dupuy, yielding to anti-Semitic clamor, gave Herr Frischauer, the correspondent of the Neue Frie Presse, notice of expulsion from France.

Herr Frischauer, an Austrian, asked the reason and was told that it was on account of the general tone of his letters on Dreyfus. Dupuy, however, was unable to point to a single unwarrantable passage in the letters.

M. Meline, through his shuffling and double dealing, caused the Dreyfus drama to become a national crisis and derived the honor of being put forward as a candidate by the Nationalists and monarchists, the enemies of law and order. Apparently he realized that it was a doubtful compliment; declined, wavered, accepted and declined last night, to the dismay of the Nationalists, reaccepted this morning and half declined in the afternoon.

M. Loubet on his appearance in the congress house at Versailles was received with rounds of applause, a good omen. By counting the hands that clapped it could be seen that he had a clear majority among the outside candidates. It is significant of the present yellow state of French opinion that Colonel Monteil should offer himself, simply because he has slaughtered a few negroes in West Africa.

Premier Dupuy replied to the Na-

(Continued on Page 4.)

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
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NEW LOCALS

From Thursday's Daily.

Hon. Judd Brush, ex-lieutenant governor of Colorado, returned to Denver yesterday after several days spent with his daughter who is a student at Colorado college. Miss Brush has entirely recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. J. B. Glasser, the well known accountant of Manitou, is now in Havana, Cuba, where he is engaged in checking up books.

A patent for the Priscilla lode by E. S. Black, and a receiver's receipt for the Oxford lode by the Ernestine Gold Mining company were recorded yesterday.

A deed to the Exchange Nos. 1, 2 and 3 lodes, the Columbine, Buckeye, Jupiter and other lodes was filed yesterday. The Sedalia C. C. Mining company sells to D. T. Nixon for a consideration of $5,000.

Messrs. C. E. Snider and the Newton Lumber company have started up the old lime kiln near Manitou. They have established the business on a firm basis and expect to handle all orders promptly.

The gold-headed cane which belonged to the late Judge Williams was raffled off last night by Postmaster Dana and Judge Cunningham at the Brunswick billiard parlors. The raffle was started some time ago for the benefit of Mrs. Williams, wife of the late judge, but she has since died and as the tickets for the raffle had been purchase, it was decided to conduct the raffle and to use the money for some other charitable purpose. The winner of the raffle was ticket 141 held by E. D. Clark.

BIG DAY AT THE POSTOFFICE.

Yesterday was a record breaker in the history of the postoffice in this city. A heavier business has not been known in the history of the local postoffice.

The sales of stamps, registered letter stamps, postals, stamped envelopes and other supplies sold in the office amounted to nearly $500. This is an unprecedented amount of business and is a mark of the increasing prosperity in this city. The Colorado Spgings postoffice is a paying investment for Uncle Sam and the management turns over every year to the government a net revenue. It is not every postoffice in the big cities that is self-supporting and the local office is one of the very few in the state that nets a profit for the government.

RETURNED FROM HONOLULU.

Mrs. Cora E. Hudson, secretary of the Colorado Springs school board, has returned to this city after an extended visit in Honolulu. She states that the trip was a thoroughly enjoyable one, and that in her opinion, the annexation of Hawaii by the United States was a good move.

She tells many interesting facts about the new territory and brought back many souvenirs which are of interest to all who have seen them. Mrs. Hudson says the Hawaiian Islands are an excellent home for the mosquito, there being many varieties of this friend of humanity. She says in Honolulu there are two kinds, one being large and silent and doing duty in daylight, and another smaller with a loud song and on duty at night. She calls them the day and night "shifts," but says that the residents in Honolulu did not appreciate the use of the mining term.

BACK FROM MANILA.

Private Dozier of Company M Returns With Tidings From the Scene of Action.

One year ago yesterday Havana harbor was the scene of a tragedy that shook the world and plunged the United States into a war with Spain. When the war opened and the country called for young men by tens of thousands who were willing to lay their lives upon her altar, if necessary, for humanity's sake, Colorado Springs responded with as many as her country would take. The first of Colorado Springs' offering in the cause for which the war was undertaken, of those who have seen service in the Orient, has returned to his home. William Dozier, of 634 East Moreno avenue is the man.

A Much Wanted Man.

Private William Dozier of Company M, First Colorado volunteers, was a hard man to locate yesterday. The fact that he was in the city and had come direct from Manila and the company which is so dear to all Colorado Springs was noised about quickly and there were hundreds of people watching for him all day. Dozier was a harder soldier to locate, however, than are most of the boys in blue who return from the scene of action, for the reason that he did not appear in the streets in his uniform. He has his well-beloved suit with him but because he did not wish to attract attention did not wear it. He wore his campaign hat with the crossed guns and the M of his company as an ornament, but that was all.

Visited by Parents.

All day there were inquiries at the Dozier home by people who wished to talk with the returned soldier. Numerous parents of other members of the company were among the callers, all anxious to talk personally with one who could tell them from his own knowledge and observation what was the health and general condition of their own boy, even a month ago. Many succeeded in talking with him and many were disappointed for the time being.

The Boys Had Rheumatism.

Private Dozier states that the general health of the company was good when he left Manila and has been good since the arrival of the troops in the Philippines, except that some of the boys, including himself, were sufferers with rheumatism. The disease stayed with Mr. Dozier as long as he remained there and it was on account of disability from this cause that he was ordered back to the United States. He knows nothing of the trouble between the Americans and the rebels except that it was considered likely to occur at any time when he left Manila and when it did occur it could have but one termination. The Americans were not in a spirit to tolerate any great amount of arrogance on the part of Aguinaldo's men, should the orders once be given to turn loose upon them.

Head Teamster of the Regiment.

While able to be at work at all Mr. Dozier was in charge of the horses which belonged to the Colorado regiment. He was head teamster and had the responsibility of keeping the teams and moving paraphernalia in order when it was necessary to make use of them.

The homes of a large number of the Colorado Springs boys will contain trophies of Manila when Mr. Dozier shall have finished the distribution of the trunk full of curios which he brought back. A day yesterday he had in his possession many little novelties for some family or other and many were delivered. During the evening he continued his work of carrying mementoes and sent messages to homes represented in the far east and it is doubtful if those homes had a more welcome visitor.

He told many facts about the differ-

Hames, J. I. Lacey and brother, Ed. Yanda, Max Weiman and several others. Yesterday morning Under Sheriff Cook confiscated a roulette table in Weiman's place and other places were also visited with the intention of seizing the paraphernalia, but the proprietors had taken time by the forelock and had removed all of the tables. Last night Colorado City saloons bore an air of quietness that has not pervated them in months.

Gambling Must Stop.

District Attorney McAllister and Sheriff Boynton are emphatic in their statements that gambling in El Paso county must cease. When the places were closed up nearly a year ago, the proprietors were given to understand distinctly that if they continued their practices they would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law and imprisoned. Since then sub-rosa gambling in Colorado City, Cripple Creek and other places has been in progress, but the authorities say that this must cease.

IN MEMORY OF MISS WILLARD.

The infant class room of the First M. E. church was crowded on Friday afternoon, with ladies who came to pay their tribute to the memory of Francis Willard, the day being the first anniversary of her promotion to the heavenly home. The exercises were not at all in the nature of a memorial for the occasion was celebrated "not to mourn her death, but to thank God for her life," and that, by a review of her noble life, her co-laborers here might gain strength to "press on, and on, and on" in the work so dear to her heart.

The music was an especial feature of the exercises. Mrs. Shimp and Miss Boardman both sang solos which were greatly enjoyed, besides which several songs from the White Ribbon hymnal were heartily joined in by all. Mother Palmer, an aged White Ribboner, read a tribute to Miss Willard, after which Mrs. Bradbury read an appropriate poem and gave a very interesting talk reciting extracts from Miss Willard's last annual address before the national W. C. T. U. convention.

The Loyal Temperance legion added to the interest of the programme by songs and recitations. The whole spirit of the meeting was arranged with a view to what Miss Willard would have wished and was cheerful and hopeful rather than sad and mournful.

Dr. Bryan, one of the most popular of Chicago's preachers, is on a visit to his wife who is here for her health. He will preach in the First Presbyterian church this morning. The defects in the heating apparatus which caused some trouble during the cold spell have been remedied.

A mix-up on the Rio Grande road at Monument yesterday morning delayed traffic over that road for some hours. The trains were run down via the Santa Fe tracks, however, until the Rio Grande people cleared their right of way. Several freight cars and a couple of engines suffered damage but no one was hurt.

In Justice Ruby's court yesterday a case brought by William R. Walton against E. P. Stevens took up the day. The case involves an alleged claim for eight weeks wages at $12 per week. The evidence shows the absence of any agreement as to the rate of wages that was to have been paid and that plaintiff entered the employ of defendant as an apprentice. The justice has the case under advisement.

Mr. Will Thomas recently announced that he would undertake to send illustrated papers contributed by friends to the soldier boys in Manila. So generous have been the contributions that Mr. Thomas has received enough literature to keep the Colorado boys in reading matter for several months. Three installments have been sent and now another one is ready to go out. The postage amounted to quite a sum but it was paid by Mr. Thomas. Yesterday Mrs. Goddard kindly donated $10 toward postage and Mr. Thomas expects to send out another large batch of papers to the boys in a very few days.

Mr. J. W. Fairfield, an old-time resident of Colorado Springs, after an absence of several years, is spending a few days in the city. Mr. Fairfield is now engaged in mining both in Cripple Creek and in La Plata county.

Miss May Wells of Sing Sing, N. Y., daughter of the chaplain of the New York state penitentiary, is in the city for a few weeks visiting at the home of J. M. Thornton. Her father was at one time rector of St. Andrews church at Manitou.

(From Monday's Daily.)

A more delightful day than that of yesterday has not been enjoyed in Colorado Springs for many weeks. It was a typical Colorado day and the wealth of warmth and sunshine attracted thousands of people to the resorts near the city. The cars to Manitou and the canons were crowded by thousands of residents who had not enjoyed an outing for many days. The resort places bore an air of prosperity that has not been witnessed since last summer.

Col. F. L. M. Smith who has been visiting his family in Manitou for a short time, returned last week to Skaguay, Alaska, where he is engaged in business.

J. A. Kunkel and wife of New York are touring this section of the country. They arrived in Colorado Springs yesterday and will remain several days taking in the sights.

Many friends in Colorado Springs will remember Mr. Charles Berry, who was formerly caller on the board of trade in this city. Mr. Berry is now in the Klondike and late advices received, state that he is making a success of the mining business in the far northern gold fields.

DIED.

From Wednesday's Daily.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Judge John Tison Voss breathed his last at his home on the Cheyenne Mountain road. His death was quite sudden and was due to a stroke of paralysis. Judge Voss had suffered from previous strokes but no serious consequences were apprehended. Judge Voss was one of the best known mining men in the city, and he was prominently identified with a number of companies. The news of Judge Voss' death will bring sorrow to many hearts, as he was a man who was well known and beloved by a large circle of friends.

Judge Voss was born in Ohio, 69 years ago. He afterwards removed to Gerard, Kas., where he served a term on the bench. Later his name came up for re-election and he had every prospect of securing the position a second time when his brother's illness compelled him to seek California and later Colorado. His devotion to his brother was something that is rarely seen in life for by leaving his home he lost all chances of re-election. Seven years ago he located in Colorado Springs and became interested in Cripple Creek. His confidence in the camp and good judgment displayed bore fruitful reward as he was interested in a number of the most prominent mines in the camp at the time of his death. The members of the bar and other friends who knew Judge Voss in life pay a most glowing tribute to his memory. His quiet disposition and natural retirement did not place him with the world to any great extent but yet he made a number of close friends in the city and throughout the county.

The funeral will probably be held from his late residence on the Cheyenne mountain road on Thursday afternoon though no definite arrangements have been made as yet. Judge Voss leaves a wife and son who mourn his loss.

From Friday's Daily.

BYRON ABERNATHY DEAD.

Byron Allen Abernathey, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Abernathey, of 324 East Vermijo street, died last evening at 5 o'clock. The visit of the messenger of peace was preceded by an illness which had been more or less severe for many years. Only for a week, however, had it been considered as likely to result fatally at a very early date. During the last 24 hours the little sufferer was unconscious. He was a little less than 17 years of age. The cause of death was heart trouble resulting from a complication of troubles and superinduced by the cold weather of the past ten days. In the hope that a lower altitude would prove beneficial he was taken east in October but the change proved unavailing.

When Byron Abernathey was but five or six years of age he suffered an attack of measles and he was never thoroughly well again. He was one of the brightest and most ambitious boys in the city, having gone through the course at the Lilley school despite his poor health, and having attended the high school during parts of the two years last preceding the present, but being compelled, on account of his health, to give up school work. He always entered with an indomitable spirit into the games played by his fellows and the same spirit of determination to excel characterized his work in school and, in fact, everything he did. Few boys could have been more popular among their comrades than he, this being well manifested in the faithfulness with which many of them visited his bedside during the latter days of his illness.

The bereaved family is one of the old families of Colorado Springs, having resided here for more than 20 years. Byron Abernathey was born in the house in which he died. Three daughters and two sons remain, one of the former being Mrs. H. L. Squires of Denver, and the latter being Charles K. and Fred B. Abernathey.

The funeral will occur tomorrow at 10 o'clock. Friends are invited to the service at the house. The interment at Evergreen will be private. Any who wish to call at the house this afternoon will be welcome.

DEATH CLAIMS A CHILD.

At 9:40 last evening little Josephine Parsons, the 1-year-and-9-months-old daughter of Professor and Mrs. Edward S. Parsons of 1328 North Nevada avenue, died after an illness of one week with the grip. The little girl's illness was considered critical for about 24 hours before the death occurred.

The circumstances surrounding the case are peculiarly sad. Last Saturday Professor Parsons received a message announcing the serious illness of his mother. He left Colorado Springs immediately for Brooklyn, N. Y., but was hindered by the heavy snows in the east and arrived at his mother's home too late. Her funeral occurred yesterday and Professor Parsons started from New York for Colorado Springs last evening, being somewhere east of Buffalo when little Joseph died. He will arrive in this city Sunday morning via the Rock Island and it is probable that the little girl will be buried on that day.

Four other children remain.

From Saturday's Daily.

Mr. M. B. Merrill died at 3 p. m., yesterday at Garden City, Kansas. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from St. Mary's church.

On Thursday evening the little 15 months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Woodard, who reside near Ramah, died in this city after an illness of several weeks, and will be buried in Evergreen cemetery this morning.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Mr. James Merrill died in Garden City, Kansas, last Friday morning. The remains were brought to this city yesterday by Mrs. Merrill. Mr. Merrill was 40 years of age at the time of his death. Funeral services over the remains will be held from the family residence No. 724 East Huerfano street this afternoon at three o'clock. Rev. J. W. Finkbiner will conduct the exercises. Friends are invited to the house. Interment will be private.

Barney Doyle, a former Colorado Midland section hand, died at the county hospital Saturday from the effects of a kick from a horse received several weeks ago. An autopsy over the remains was held at Patterson and Fleming's undertaking establishment Saturday afternoon and it was found that a portion of the skull had been crushed and was resting upon the brain, which caused the unfortunate man's death.

Washington's birthday will be observed on Thursday evening by the Sunday school of the First M. E. church. A fine patriotic programme has been arranged, consisting of songs, recitations and tableaux. A chorus of boys and girls will be banked upon the platform in such a manner that they will represent the Cuban flag in outline and color. A number of new tableaux suggested by the late war will be presented under colored lights. Mrs. V. C. Cook will recite the "Old Man and Jim" and members of the school will be heard in pleasing selections. The chorus will make you feel glad with their cheers if you are fortunate enough to be present.

The Town and Gown Golf club will inaugurate a new feature in golf to this section, on Washington's birthday. It will be a "four ball mate handicap," medal play, open to all members of the club. It is a foursome in which each one plays his own ball throughout, and the best score made by each side for each hole,—so called the "best ball"—is the score to be recorded for each hole. For further particulars members are referred to the notice on the bulletin board at the club room, or the Greens committee. Entries are to be made before starting out to play. Weather permitting the club will also hold the foursome bogey handicap, which has been several times postponed, next Saturday, February 25th, entries for which will close at the club room at noon on Friday next.

Charles P. Bennett reports the sale of three lots at the southwest corner of Fifth and Colorado avenues, in West Colorado Springs from H. E. G. Faabye to A. M. Holden. The consideration was about $1,800. Mr. Holden will shortly begin the erection of several houses on this desirable corner.

Kit Karson circle L. of the G. A. R. will give an entertainment in G. A. R. hall Thursday evening, February 23, which all Sons of Veterans, whether members of any camp or not, with their ladies, are cordially invited to attend. There will be games, dancing and refreshments. Admission free.

Mr. Charles E. Le bold, who will be remembered as deputy county clerk, has entered the real estate business with Mr. Alvaro Hemenway. The office is No. 4 Huerfano street. Both gentlemen are well and favorably known in business circles.

MARRIAGES.

From Thursday's Daily.

A license to marry was issued yesterday to Frank Wisner Tilney and Mrs. Cora James Oliver, both of Cripple Creek.

Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk to the following yesterday: John E. Green and Emma Gillelanc, both of Victor; and Robert L. Cummings and Helen Woody both of this city.

Hon. W. C. Jones came down from his legislative duties in Denver yesterday afternoon to attend to his legislative duties in Colorado Springs last night.

Robert E. Cranston, of Denver, a well known mining engineer, is spending a few days in the city with Mrs. Cranston at the Alta Vista, after spending a couple of weeks in Arizona on business.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

From Thursday's Daily.

The trial of the suit of the Columbine-Victor company against the Squaw Mountain Tunnel company occupied the entire day in division 2 of the district court, and when the hour of adjournment came several witnesses were yet unexamined. The case will be resumed this morning.

In the county court, two divorces were granted, and another was filed. Anne Neass was granted a divorce from Fred Neass on the ground of cruelty. Eugene C. Davis was granted a divorce from Adella Davis on the ground of desertion. Clarinda Buckles filed a suit for divorce against James M. Buckles. Plaintiff alleges desertion and non-support.

A. J. Fowler filed a suit against Matthew Kennedy to quiet title to certain property. The suit was brought on a change of venue from Arapahoe county.

From Friday's Daily.

SUIT TO RECOVER ON EALES BOND.

Peter Eales, he of slippery name and actions showing that his was not a misnomer, ex-marshal of Cripple Creek, ex-guardian of an absconding city treasurer of the metropolis of the great gold district, ex-guard at San Quentin prison, ex-knight of the green cloth, formerly known throughout the county of El Paso as a wearer of diamonds, patent leathers and fine clothes, and generally considered a "good fellow," again figures in the courts of El Paso.

From late reports Peter is now enjoying the balmy breezes of the Klondike and little does he care for the courts of El Paso county, but his bondsmen, N. B. Hames and C. D. Taylor of Colorado City, are left to hold the bag.

When Eales disappeared from Colorado about a year and a half ago, a case was pending against him in the district court. He was charged with perjury and N. B. Hames and C. D. Taylor were his sureties. The bond was placed at $750. The case was repeatedly called in the district court, but was continued from time to time until it finally came up on Feb. 17, 1898, and the defendant being missing, the bond was declared forfeited.

Yesterday the aftermath materialized in the district court. A suit was filed entitled the people of the state of Colorado vs. Peter Eales, C. D. Taylor and N. B. Hames, to recover the amount of the bond. It was brought by District Attorney McAllister and set forth allegations to the effect that the two last mentioned were bondsmen of Eales, and the action is brought to recover the amount of the bond.

The meteoric career of Peter Eales is well known in this city and Cripple Creek. He was marshal of Cripple Creek at the time that J. K. Hurd, formerly city clerk of Cripple Creek, absconded with about $6,000 of city money. Hurd was finally located at an obscure point in California and Eales was sent out to bring him back. The clew which led to the arrest of Hurd was obtained from a Pullman car conductor to whom the absconding clerk had paid $500 for his silence. Later the conductor was discharged from the service. Hurd was brought back and is now serving out his sentence in Canon City. On the return journey Eales secured from Hurd all the cash he had in his possession and several hundred thousand shares of mining stock, but nothing was ever turned over to the city of Cripple Creek. It was generally thought at the time that the city of Cripple Creek was the loser to the extent of about $6,000 by Hurd's peccadilloes, and that Eales benefited thereby to the tune of several thousand dollars and a large block of mining stock. Certain it is that the city of Cripple Creek has never regained a cent and while Hurd is now in the penitentiary gay and debonnair Peter Eales has never been prosecuted.

Later the perjury case against Eales came up in the district court and while out upon bond in this case Eales disappeared. He was heard of afterwards as a guard at San Quentin penitentiary in California, then as an impressario of Klondike gold hunters. There all trace of him was lost, although stories have floated back concerning his doings in Seattle, Saguay and other places.

Clark's Damage Suit.

In the district court yesterday, John E. Clark, through his attorney, W. M. Swift, filed a suit against W. P. Epperson of the Colorado City Iris for $5,000. Some time ago Clark filed a suit against the town of Colorado City asking $5,000 damages for injuries received to his leg by reason of falling into an excavation in one of the streets of that town. It seems that in commenting upon this suit, W. P. Epperson made the following statement in his paper, the Colorado City Iris, on Feb. 3, 1899:

"To add to the effectiveness of the occasion, giant powder was brought into requisition and several sticks were exploded. Nor did the leaders hesitate to wilfully violate the ordinance by discharging explosives within the town limits, while they gloated in their glee over downing the party to which some of them had previously belonged, and from which at least one had obtained the means of sustenance.

"In handling dynamite it is also necessary for some men to imbibe quite freely, either to drive all fear away or to prevent the disagreeable sequences of handling powder. Be that as it may, there is no doubt the celebration was by no means dry. The booming of the powder was a part of the early programme and served as a slogan to call the gathering clans.

"Among the active participants was John Clark, former marshal of Colorado City. The cannon and dynamite were on the hill on the west extension of Lincoln avenue. Surely, the place is not occupied by palatial residences, but nevertheless is within the corporate limits of the town. The dynamite was frozen and Clark and some boys were running about collecting wood to build a bonfire to thaw it out. While thus engaged Clark, in the early dark, fell over the embankment of the hill and hurt his leg."

The suit as filed yesterday states that the articles as published were false and malicious concerning the plaintiff and were intended to convey the idea that he had violated the ordinance of the town, that he was drunk and that he was one of the leaders in a crowd of rioters and law-breakers. He therefore asks damages in the sum of $5,000 for libel.

From Friday's Daily.

In the county court this morning at 10:30 the case of John Fulwider, who is to be tried for insanity, will come up. He is a resident and the complaint is in the name of Dr. Spicer, county physician.

The case of Jacob Krautez vs. Max Hyman, a money demand suit, involving $15, was filed with the county court yesterday. It is an appeal from Justice Ruby's court.

Mary E. Perry, widow of C. S. Perry, yesterday brought suit in the county court against the Mutual Benefit and Life association for $160. The complaint alleges that deceased, C. S. Perry, was entitled to $60 from the defendant association, this being due as a sick benefit at the rate of $30 per month according to his policy, he having been sick from May 1 to July 8 last year, when he died. The complaint further sets up that plaintiff is entitled to $100 as a death benefit, according to the provisions of the policy in the defendant association in which her husband held membership.

A receiver's receipt was filed with County Clerk Liggett yesterday by the Atlas Gold Mining company, covering the Home lode.

Government patents on the Wahsatch 1, 2 and 3, the Dutchman and the Jay Gulch lodes were filed yesterday by the Wabash Gold Mining company.

A bond and lease given in October last to E. A. Sheets by E. M. De La Vergne and others was assigned yesterday to the Granada Mining and Milling company in consideration of the entire capital stock of the latter company. The lease has two years to run from October 10, and was bonded for $100,000. Sheets is incorporator of the Granada company and the lease will be operated by him.

A government patent on the Bonanza and Girard lodes was filed for record yesterday by the Pinnacle company.

A deed from the Columbine-Victor Gold Mining company to the Woods Investment company, another from the Woods Investment company to the Economic Gold Extraction company and a trust deed for $150,000 from the Economic Gold Extraction company to the International Trust company were filed with the county clerk yesterday. The deeds to the Economic company by the Woods company cover surface rights to certain property for a consideration of $750. The property will be used as a site for the extraction company's plant. The trust deed covers all the property of all kinds which the Economic Gold Extraction company holds now or may secure.

From Sunday's Daily.

The cases against the men recently indicted by the grand jury for the opera house riot were to have been called up in the criminal division of the district court yesterday on a motion of the attorneys for the defendants to quash the indictments, but the hearing went over until Monday on account of the delay of the attorneys who could not reach the city in time.

In the county court W. L. Moody & Co. filed a suit against C. A. King for $1,166.50. It is a money demand suit in which a judgment was obtained in the Galveston district court some time ago.

Leonora Jones filed a suit for divorce from George Jones. She alleges cruelty. The plaintiff was allowed to prosecute as a poor person.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Joe Perry Being Tried for Murder.

The trial of Joe Perry for the murder of Mrs. Emy Munsig began in the criminal division of the district court yesterday. The case is attracting considerable attention, especially in the Cripple Creek district where the killing occurred.

At about 11 o'clock the following gentlemen were sworn in as jurors in the case: J. W. Munkress, C. Terry, E. W. Stanley, H. J. Foote, Pat Lee, J. F. Crawford, J. W. McCarthy, J. W. Green, R. Longstaff, E. W. Cox, J. N. Porter and James Taggart. After the usual opening statement by the district attorney, Peter Bell, the Mexican, for whom the officers have had such a hunt, was placed on the stand for the state. He was an eye witness of the shooting and gave an account of the affair substantially as follows: He had known Mrs. Munsig about a month previous to the killing. On the evening of December 16, 1898, she had asked him to go and help her carry some of her things away from Perry's cabin where she had been living as housekeeper. Bell went with her and Perry received them both very cordially and gave Bell a cigar. Mrs. Munsig then said that a man had been killed at Bell's Cariolanus claim, at which Perry got wroth and swore and ordered the two out of his place. The woman said she had come for her clothes and that she would go as soon as she got them. Perry said she could not have anything and then jumped between them and the door. Bell pushed him aside and he and the woman made their way outside, but Perry ran for a small target rifle and took a shot at Mrs. Munsig, the ball entering her back. Bell picked the woman up and ran with her to a cabin close by and then went for a physician. Perry followed them to the cabin but was made to put up his rifle.

Other witnesses were examined and Bell's story was corroborated in many particulars. The woman died at the hospital from the effects of the bullet as was shown by the testimony of the physicians who attended her.

An important witness was delayed in his arrival and the case was adjourned at 4:30 until the morning to await the arrival of the witness.

Pappoose Vs. Squaw Mountain.

In the second division of the district court the suit of H. L. Griswold and the Pappoose Gold Mining company versus the Squaw Mountain Tunnel Gold Mining and Drainage company came up. An agreement was reached by which a temporary injunction was granted restraining both parties to the suit from working the disputed territory in order to give both sides time to prepare their evidence and arguments for the final trial of the case. This suit is almost identical with the Columbine Victor suit which was decided a few days ago. It is the Guess vein which is in controversy. This claim belongs to the Pappoose company and they claim prior location and a right to the ore shoot opened in the Squaw Mountain tunnel under the Guess claim.

Transferred from County Court.

Isaac Gutschall has brought suit in the district court against J. W. Foster and May Foster for $200. It is alleged the defendants failed to deliver 15,000 pounds of oats to the plaintiff at a specified time. The case is taken from the county court to the district court because Judge Cunningham was an attorney in the case before his election to the county bench.

The case of Joseph Than against Larry Maroney and Charles Carter has also been transferred to the district court from the county court. It is a case brought to secure $1,500 damages for injuries sustained through the carelessness of the defendants in driving a loaded lumber wagon so close to a building of the Mountain Beauty company on which Than was working, that he was crushed against the building and seriously injured.

Sues Cripple Creek.

Charles J. Perkins sues the city of Cripple Creek in the sum of $1,000. It is alleged that a Mrs. Harriett E. Johnson secured $1,500 damages from the city of Cripple Creek for injuries sustained through the city's negligence. F. M. Jeffery, her attorney, was to receive two-thirds of the amount recovered. The damages had not been paid when Jeffery moved to California selling his right to Perkins. Later Mrs. Johnson compromised with the city for $750 but Perkins sues for the $1,000 as per the original judgment.

To Set Aside a Tax Deed.

Suit has been brought by C. P. Elder and Charles M. Clinton against L. T. Curtis to secure the cancellation of a tax deed. They state they owned the Montrose claim which was assessed by the county assessor as the "Mt. Rose" lode and the claim was sold for taxes. The plaintiffs allege that they were not notified about the unpaid taxes and that the assessor failed to look up the receiver's receipt to find the owners of the claim but marked it upon his books as "owners unknown." Curtis bought the claim and the suit is brought against him to secure the cancellation of the deed and that the court may ascertain the amount of money paid for the claim so that it may be redeemed.

Brown Pullin has filed a suit against the Newton Lumber company, Rida P. Wilcox, et al. He claims that he owns certain property in Cripple Creek from which he has been forcibly ejected by the defendants. He therefore asks for possession, $1,000 damages and an accounting of all rents received from the property by the defendants.

Jerry Campbell, C. F. Wiley and Frank Dubuque have filed suit against James O'Hara and the Acacia Gold Mining company et al. The complaint states that Jerry Campbell, E. E. Smith, S. E. Louttz and S. E. Chambers secured a lease on the Burns lode on August 1 last. Campbell transferred a part of his interest to Wiley and Dubuque. These three men, it is alleged, lived up to the agreements of the contract but they were forcibly ousted from the property on August 18 and have been kept from working their lease. Since then a new lease has been granted to several parties among whom are Smith, Louttz and Chambers. The plaintiffs ask the court to declare their lease in force and also ask for their share of the $4,000 worth of ore which has been taken from the property. They ask for a receiver and an accounting.

E. P. Brown has filed a suit against Frank J. Brown to recover $422.20 on a note.

J. R. Jones started a money demand suit in the county court against the Cripple Creek District Railway company. The plaintiff alleges that on September 15 last he built a building at defendant's request for $245 and that he furnished extras to the amount of $38. He avers that no portion of the total, $283, has ever been paid, and he asks judgment in that sum.

The sheriff's officers have served the papers on most of the Colorado City men charged with running gambling places and yesterday they appeared to give bond.

In most of the cases there are two counts and the bond was fixed at $500 for each count. N. B. Hames and J. I. Lacey gave bond for $1,000 each and were released. Max Hyman was unable to find bondsmen for the required $1,000 and after a fruitless search for friends all day he was remanded to jail. The papers have not yet been served on Tom Lacey and Ed Yanda but they will probably be served today.

THROWN OUT OF COURT.

The suit of John E. Clark against W. P. Epperson came up in the district court yesterday on the demurrer of the defendant. The plaintiff was unable to prove libel so the case was thrown out of court. Clark brought suit against Epperson a few days ago for $5,000 for alleged libel. He claimed that Epperson had published untrue statements concerning him with reference to his participation in roudy gatherings and other illegal affairs.

PERSONAL MENTION

R. J. Preston left last evening for Los Angeles.

Charles Hickox left the city last night for Cleveland, Ohio.

Gerald L. Schuyler, of Denver, is in the city on insurance business.

Mr. William Curtis left the city last night via the Santa Fe for Chicago.

Robert Pearsall, of Philadelphia is among the guests at the Alta Vista.

S. P. Frazier left the city last night via the Missouri Pacific for Hot Springs, Ark.

J. S. Jones, of Cripple Creek, was among yesterday's guests at the Alamo.

Miss Brooke, of Denver, is at the Alta Vista with a fine line of art needle work.

J. E. Brothers, county clerk of Gunnison county, was in the city yesterday en route to Las Vegas.

Miss Gilfillan, of 320 East Cararmillo street, leaves tonight for an extended visit among friends in southern California.

S. M. Shattuck, traveling passenger agent of the B. and O. S. W. road was among the railroad men in the city yesterday.

Charles R. Berry, traveling route agent of the United States Express company, was a visitor in the local offices yesterday.

Frank D. Thayer, of the Carter, Rice company in Denver, is in the city. He is gathering data for a descriptive book on Colorado.

Mr. Eugene Graselli, of the Graselli Chemical company of Cleveland left last night for that city. His family remains here for the present.

Sherman Bell, one of the best known troopers of the Roosevelt Rough Riders, who enlisted from Colorado Springs and has since that time been closely associated with Colonel Roosevelt, will arrive in Colorado Springs this afternoon at four o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wolcott, of New York, are among the guests at the Alta Vista. They are including Colorado Springs in a honeymoon. Mr. Wolcott is the son of the senior member of the firm of Wolcott and Campbell proprietors of the famous New York cotton mills.

H. B. Everest, of Rochester, N. Y., owner of the Moon-Anchor mine and a prominent capitalist of the east, is spending a few days in Colorado Springs en route eastward from California. He is a guest at the Alta Vista.

W. L. Evans, of the Colorado and Southern road, who has been spending about a week in the east, returned to his duties in this city yesterday. He reports business conditions in Kansas City and Chicago as extremely favorable.

The Colorado Southern jull plow which left this city last Friday under the supervision of Mr. James Milton, had reached Busk yesterday. The Colorado Midland rotary plow broke down and was taken to Basalt for repairs, and as soon as it is ready for the road will be used to clear the road to Arkansas Junction. The Santa Fe jull is now working near Ivanhoe. Eight miles of track is still blocked but it is reported that this will be cleared by tonight.

Mr. Ed Hamel was the victim of a serious accident Sunday morning at his home. He was sitting in the kitchen near the stove, dressing his arm on which he was recently vaccinated, when he suddenly fainted and fell face downward upon the hot stove. Mrs. Hamel heard the noise and ran to the rescue but too late to lift her husband away before he was severely burned. The entire left side of his face and his breast were blistered severely. He was removed to his room and his burns dressed as soon as possible.

J. W. Coffey yesterday bought one-half of block 16, Grand View addition to Colorado Springs, which is located on Nob hill, and with his family will take up his residence there March 1st.

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DEATH OF PRESIDENT FAURE.

The unexpected death of the president of the French republic is likely to be considered in reference to certain recent events in French history. The first question people will ask is not, who was M. Faure, or even, was he a great man in France, but, what effect will his death have on the Dreyfus case? It is a fortunate circumstance for the stability of the French republic, though not for the furtherance of justice, that probably it will have but little. The president of the French republic has far less power than our American president, and it is difficult to see why his death should be made the occasion for an uprising on the part of any one of the numerous factions of French Republicans.

As we understand the situation in France recent events have pointed more and more to the surrender of the civil authorities to the influence of the military powers. The struggle in the Dreyfus case finally turned into a fight for and against the army, or rather the autocratic management of the army. A great many people believed Dreyfus to be innocent and a great many more believed him to be unfairly convicted, but the question in its final form did not concern his guilt or innocence had was solely whether the judgment and the procedure of the military courts should be sustained. The decision was that it should, and that if the military authorities considered it advisable for the good of the army and of the nation to condemn an innocent man to exile and solitary imprisonment the sentiment of the nation would support them in this action. Had this decision been otherwise and had President Faure been a leader in the movement for the revision of the Dreyfus sentence the event of his death would be an event of much greater significance than it is.

The French temperament is naturally mercurial and there are always leaders among the Republicans and those opposed to the republic who are ready to take advantage of any opportunity to play the game of revolution which has been won and lost so many times in the streets of Paris. In the struggles of rival candidates for the place made vacant, or in the effort to restore one of the pretenders to a throne now vacant, there may arise the flame of civil war. But this is not probable and thoughtful Americans will hope that nothing worse will result from the death of the president than a flurry in diplomatic circles, a temporary depression on the bourse and fresh topics for gossip among the flaneurs of the boulevards.

A GOOD THING.

The Philippines are serving one very useful purpose in that they are distracting the attention of the obstructionists from Cuba and Porto Rico. The Philippines are so delightfully far off and one knows so entrancingly little about them, don't you know, that it is perfectly easy to make a hero of Aguinaldo and to imagine a Philippine republic and to mistake facts generally. In the meantime President McKinley and his subordinates are proceeding in their work of organizing a government and bringing order and law out of anarchy and disorder in Cuba and of Americanizing the Puerto-Riquenos in an entirely satisfactory way and with very little hindrance or bother.

But suppose there were no Philippines to serve as pegs for Democrats to hang protests upon, then all their objections and criticisms and all nature and narrowness and lack of foresight would be expended upon the fair isles of the Carribbean sea and the minority of the senate would be introducing and maybe with the help of some cranky Republicans passing resolutions demanding the withdrawal of the American army from Cuba, encouraging some insurgent brigand to defy authority in the mountains of Sanitago, or declaring that American honor and disinterestedness require the return of the island of Porto Rico to Spain.

There is a theory that no plant of the field however noisome or ugly but has its use. We do not desire to insinuate that Aguinaldo is a daisy by any means, but he may be useful.

DEFECTIVE LAW.

Among the defective laws of this state there are few, if any, more glaringly unfair and unjust and probably none which acts more directly to the detriment of the general public as well as those more directly concerned, than the libel laws.

To begin with it may be frankly said that no newspaper publisher in the state is afraid of damages to be recovered under an action for libel. If the newspaper is responsible it takes very good care not to render itself liable for damages under the libel law, and if the newspaper is not responsible, financially, it is one thing to win a damage suit and quite another to collect the penalty provided by the court. An attorney for one of the prominent newspapers of the state recently declared that he had defended his paper against suits amounting in the aggregate to more than $200,000 of claimed damages and that of this less than $100 had actually been recovered by plaintiffs.

But the freedom with which libel suits may be brought and the impossibility of protecting oneself against suits based upon trivial or malicious pretexts, operate directly to the disadvantage of the responsible publisher while the irresponsible one easily defends himself from the attack or escapes it altogether. If for instance there are in a town two papers, the first honorable, decent and with some financial responsibility, while the other is reckless, unscrupulous and devoid of any tangible assets, the former naturally becomes a prey to shrewd and mercenary shysters who are ready to take advantage of every slip of the pen or of the types in order to base a claim of libel, while the other paper may maliciously defame honest men and indulge in unscrupulous denunciation of private enemies with no further check to its operations than the force of public sentiment or the very infrequent and difficult action for criminal libel. There is very little satisfaction in holding a judgment against a concern which is only kept out of bankruptcy by the forbearance of its creditors, and such a judgment is not considered by the ordinary man of sufficient value to warrant the expenditure of good money and valuable time in the prosecution of a civil suit for libel.

What the average newspaper dreads is not so much the damages that may be assessed as a result of trial but it is rather the costs of the defense. Any irresponsible blackguard has it in his power any day to trump up a charge of libel against an innocent and well intentioned publisher and to force the publisher into expensive litigation which makes business for the courts and pay for the lawyers on both sides but which does the plaintiff no good and the defendant much harm. So we is this effect understood that there are in many of the larger cities of the country lawyers who make it a practice to read the newspapers carefully and to send each day clippings to persons whom they believe may be influenced together with an offer more or less direct of professional services. Many of these actions are based upon the hope of an offer of compromise from the newspapers, some publishers believing that it is better to make a small cash payment to those feeling themselves aggrieved than to take the bother and cost of defending a suit.

The proper remedy for this condition of affairs would be to require every person beginning an action for libel to furnish a bond from which, if the action should fail, the party accused might receive a just compensation for the unwarranted attack. It may be urged that the injustice which is complained of is one that is common to all suits at law and that no exception should be made in libel cases, but it is a fact that the duty of a newspaper towards the public frequently impels and requires it to make statements regarding persons which are sufficiently near the line of libel to bring it into danger of legal action, and which are made only in the performance of a public duty. If a newspaper calls a man who is before the public for a position of trust and responsibility a liar, a thief and a blackguard, it ought not to be compelled to pay $500 or more for the privilege of proving that what it said was the truth. However, we believe that an ideal, though probably an impracticable plan would be to make each publisher of a newspaper file a bond, proportioned to the circulation of the paper, which bond would be a guarantee of the payments of all judgments secured by successful suits for libel. This would relieve the reputable and responsible publisher from the disadvantage under which he now labors and would be a compensation for the bond to be filed at the beginning of a suit which would protect the publisher from unreasonable and mercenary claims.

SOME HISTORY.

The consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill recalls some pertinent history which has a more or less direct bearing on the matter. It would seem that the canal is as necessary to the development of the country as were the Pacific railroads in 1869.

The first Pacific railway bill was introduced in the United States senate in 1848, but failed to pass. In 1853 an act providing for surveys was passed, and the bill chartering the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railway companies was passed in 1862. This bill granted as subsidies 6 per cent gold bonds to the Union Pacific at the rate of $16,000 per mile for the great plains west from Omaha; $48,000 for 150 miles over the Rocky mountains, and $32,000 per mile for the remainder, or $27,236,000 in all. For the Central Pacific the total subsidy for 833 miles was $27,855,000. Each company also received 12,800 acres of land per mile, or a total of 25,000,000 acres of land.

The Northern Pacific was granted 47,000,000 acres of land; the Atlantic and Pacific railway company, 42,000,000 acres, and the Southern Pacific 12,800 acres per mile in the states and 25,000 acres per mile in the territories.

Up to a year ago the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads to the government, wholly independent of the absolute gifts or land grants to the companies, amounting to 120,000,000 acres, was as follows: The Union Pacific, $27,236,512 principal and $3,211,711 interest; the Kansas Pacific, $6,303,000; the Central Pacific, $62,52,283 principal and interest. The other roads brought the total indebtedness of the Pacific roads to the government up to $13,372,000.

The government has been reimbursed for the Union Pacific indebtedness but the indebtedness of the other roads stands. Ever since 1862 the government has been carrying the bonds and paying the interest, and the railroads have received the benefit. In building the Pacific railroads the government spent more money in loans and donations than the Nicaragua canal will cost, yet they have done wonders for the development of the country and could not have been built without government aid.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

If there had ever been anything sincere in the anti-imperialism talk it should be set at rest by the speech made by the president at Boston. We cannot imagine anything more reasonable and more strictly in accordance with the highest principles of American patriotism and freedom than this speech of the president, who is fully competent to speak as the representative of his party.

The deep impression which the speech of the president has made on the country is well shown by the comment upon it by the opposition press. One calls the president a "phrase maker," because his sentences are models of strong and clear English; another affects to believe that the "real leaders" of the party will not approve what the president has said, while a third pretends to believe that the opposition of the anti-imperialists is responsible for the presidents' declaration that imperialism exists nowhere in the United States.

In the speech the characteristics of the man who is now directing the course of our nation since early. One of the most prominent of these is the sense of national and personal responsibility. Whatever else may happen and whoever else may prove recreant we may be absolutely certain that President McKinley will not be either cowardly or false and that he will not abandon any part of the national interests which has been committed to his charge. His duty will be done and in so far as it rests with him to do it, the duty of the nation towards its own citizens and those who have been brought under its care and influence will be performed.

The Philippines, like Cuba and Porto Rico, were intrusted to our hands by the war and to that great trust under the provision of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought; it is a trust from which we will not flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its execution, while Dewey and Otis and the brave men whom they command, will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

* * * * * * * *

There was but one alternative, and that was either Spain or the United States in the Philippines.

The other suggestions, first, that they should be tossed into the arena for the strife of nations, or, second, be lost to the anarchy and chaos of no protectorate at all, were too shameful to be considered. The treaty gave them to the United States. Could we have required less and done our duty? Could we after freeing the Philippines from the domination of Spain, have left them without government and without power to protect life and property or to perform the international obligations essential to an independent state? Could we have left them in a state of anarchy and justified ourselves in our own consciences or before the tribunal of mankind? Could we have done that in the sight of God and man?

Our concern was not for territory or trade or empire but for the people whose interests and destiny, without our willing it, had been put in our hands. It was with this feeling that from the first day to the last not one word or line went from the executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila, or to our peace commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind first, after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own honor, the welfare and happiness and the rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. Did we need their consent to perform a great act for humanity? We had it in every aspiration of their minds, in every hope of their hearts. Was it necessary to ask their consent to capture Manila, the capital of the islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish severignty or to enter Manila bay and destroy the Spanish sea power there? We did not ask these; and we were obeying a higher moral obligation which rested on us and which did not require anybody's consent. We were doing our duty by them as God gave us the light to see our duty, with the consent of our own consciences and with the approval of civilization.

Next to this sense of personal and national responsibility which, we are glad to say, has become a most and inseparable part of the American presidency and which President McKinley undoubtedly possesses in a very high degree, we note among the most satisfactory things in his speech his supreme faith in the American people.

The future of the Philippine islands is now in the hands of the American people. Until the treaty was ratified or rejected the executive department of this government could only preserve the peace and protect life and property. That treaty now commits the free and enfranchised Filipinos to the guiding hand and the liberalizing influences, the generous sympathies, the uplifting education, not of their American masters, but of their American emancipators. No one can tell today what is best for them or for us. I know no one at this hour who is wise enough or sufficiently informed to determine what form of government will best subserve their interests and our interests, their and our well being.

If we knew everything by intuition (and I sometimes think there are those who believe that if we do not, they do) we should not need information; but unfortunately most of us are not in that happy state. The whole subject is now with congress and congress is the voice, the conscience and the judgment of the American people. Upon their judgment and conscience can we rely. I believe in them; I trust them. I know of no better or safer human tribunal than the people.

Such words as these we have not heard from an American president since the most typically American of all, Lincoln, laid down his life in the service of the people whom he loved and trusted. Such words as these lift our president high above the eve of partisan politics and such in conjunction with consistent acts will prove his best title to a high place among America's great men. The president has the quality common to those who reach a high place in the world's esteem, that they are simply, easily and naturally great. In the president's speech we see no striving after effect, no reaching after the applause of the unthinking, no attempt to distort or misrepresent, no posing for effect, no pretense of superior wisdom or morality. A simple American citizen, placed in the most honorable, the most powerful and the most responsible position now existing in all the world, "doing the right as God gives him to see the right" and with unshaken confidence in the wisdom, the justice, and the triumphant success of the American democracy, that is the man whom a guiding and friendly Providence has selected to guide the affairs of our nation in times of unusual danger and of highest opportunity.

A NEW NAVAL RECORD.

American shipbuilders have ample reason to be proud of the record they have made and of the new ones they are making. It has remained for Pacific coast builders to produce a war vessel that has made the greatest speed ever placed to the credit of such a ship.

The new Japanese cruiser Chitose, built by a San Francisco firm, has established a new naval record, making the highest speed ever achieved by a war vessel either in trial trips or in actual service. At the time of her trial run near San Francisco she made 23.76 knots an hour for a short distance, which amounts to about 27 statute miles; and her average during the trial run was 22.87 knots an hour. This is considered a remarkable performance for a warship, eclipsing the hitherto unsurpassed record of the Minneapolis which on her trial trip made 23.7 knots an hour.

The construction of such splendid war vessels as the Oregon, which earned for itself the title of the "bulldog of the American navy" and which attracted the attention of the whole world by her wonderful cruise to join the fighting squadron that was harrassing the shores of Cuba during the late war, cannot fail to excite the admiration of every nation of the world. The Oregon is a splendid tribute to the shipbuilding powers of the United States and is also a big feather in the cap of the builders of the Pacific coast. In addition to the powerful fighting machine just mentioned, it has remained for the Pacific coast to produce the fastest war vessel afloat.

Moreover, all this will have more than a commercial significance. It is indicative of the irrepressible energy of the American people. It means that the development of our trade with the Orient will make lively commerce at times on the Pacific coast, and it will undoubtedly impress the Oriental nations with the fact that the proximity of so powerful and enterprising neighbor is an advantage that must be taken into careful consideration.

INCREASE IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Treasury statistics indicate a very marked increase in the demand for national bank charters, and this may be taken as another of the many symptoms of the revived business activity and general prosperity of the country at large.

In 1890 there were 307 applications for charters, and in 1892 there were 163. Although there were several months of prosperity in the following year, 1893, there was a marked drop for that year, and for the year ending October 31 the applications had been reduced to 119. Since that time the applications have been as follows: In 1894 there were 50; in 1895 there were 43; in 1896 there were 28; in 1897 there were 42 and in 1898 there were 56.

The capital of the new banks authorized in 1890 amounted to $36,250,000, while the capital of those authorized in 1893 was only $11,230,000 and in 1896 only $3,245,000. The year 1897 showed some improvement, the capital of banks authorized in that year being $4,420,000. There was also an improvement last year, 1898, the capital in that year amounting to $9,665,000.

Notwithstanding that in 1894 there were 50 new charters granted, the loss in the number of national banks for that year was 50, which was just exactly offset by the increase. In 1895 there was a net loss of 42 national banks; a net loss of 36 in 1896; 65 in 1897, and only 19 last year.

Although the December report showed a slight loss as compared with those of September, the February reports will show an improvement. Already this year there have been 27 new applications for charters which have been approved since October 31 last and new applications are coming to the office of the comptroller daily. The capital required for these 27 new banks amounts to $5,000,000. One of them, however, does not represent an actual addition to banking capital, for in the case of the Colonial National bank of Boston with a capital of $1,000,000, is is a consolidation of older banks.

HAS ANDREE BEEN FOUND?

There is a good deal of speculation just now as to the fate of the balloonist Andree, who started out to find the north pole. It is said that the natives of the Taimur peninsula have found traces which they believe are of the Andree party, and which consist of a cabin constructed of balloon material and containing a number of instruments and the dead bodies of three men. If Andree landed on the Taimur peninsula he must have been blown out of his projected course.

In 1895 Professor Andree declared that he could and would reach the north pole by means of a balloon. He appeared before a sitting of the Academy of Science in Stockholm, stated that he believed the trip from Spitzbergen would require not more than 30 days and estimated the cost of the venture at about 130,000 kroners, or $36,000 in English money. The academy approved of the project, and the necessary money was soon raised, King Oscar of Sweden subscribing 30,000 kroners himself.

Since his departure little has been heard from him, and he has been given up for lost by a good many. From time to time there have come reports of the discovery of traces of him, but all of these reports have so far lacked confirmation. Any new report of Andree is received with a great deal of interest, and efforts are being made to verify the recent dispatch from Siberia.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(Continued From Page 2.)

tionalists' threat of street disturbances by ordering the troops in the barracks to have their arms stacked in readiness for every emergency.

It was the bill against the court of cassation, I learned, that wrecked M. Dupuy's chances. The deputies thought he was good enough for premier, but he had lost the respect which a presidential candidate must command. As regards Meline, he could not win unless with the support of the Right and the Republicans have learned the lesson from the case of M. Faure that the president cannot do his duty to the republic and at the same time fulfill the promises to the monarchists.

During the voting the Nationalists attempted disorder. That nefarious mountebank, De Roulede, mounted the tribune, and, addressing M. Loubet, in the chair, called him a Panamaist and inquired what reply he would make to M. De Beaurepaire's charges.

M. Loubet replied: "None. Your conduct is beneath my notice. Leave at once that tribune."

M. Baudry D'Asson, a wealthy Royalist landlord, noted for his eccentric freaks, while putting his paper in the box, cried: "Vive L'Roi," but two Republican deputies who expected some scene quickly shoved him along.

At a little past 3 o'clock the news was circulated in the lobby during a brief adjournment that Loubet was elected by 483 votes against 279 for Meline and 45 for Cavaignac. When the sitting was resumed M. Loubet, having given up the chair to the deputy chairman, M. Chauveau, the result was announced and received with cheers on the Center and Left, the Right maintaining a sulky silence. Various cries were heard, such as "Down with forgeries," "Vive L'Armee" and "Down with the Jews," but all these cries were drowned by the cheers for the Republican, M. Loubet. It was felt that France was returning to her better self.

M. Loubet granted me an interview today in the course of which he said: "I owe everything to the Republican majority. France and the republic are inseperable. All anti-Republican opinions are free, unless leading to acts against the republic. The allies must be judged by their acts, not by their words. I shall govern in a Republican sense only. I have given proofs in my long political career that I am neither a place hunter, ambitious, nor overricing. Brought up in the study of law I will be its single minded servant. The Elysee is a post duty. I speak the truth in declaring that I never was ambitious to get there. Our quiet life is ended."

The government shows its vigilance tonight. If the Nationalists give trouble, all the worse for them. The Central brigade, 5,000, is on special duty and the troops are still under arms in the barracks, but bands of prawlers are, however, suffered to march through the city, crying "Down with Loubet," singing De Rouelede's Chauvenist songs and breaking windows.

The Duke of Orleans is hovering about the Franco-Italian frontier. I have seen Prince Henry of Orleans gathering impressions on the boulevards. He is German looking with a round, sunburned face, is tall with a short body, long legs and full feminine hips and has an awkward gait. The city is fairly quiet and the diplomatic world is satisfied with the election. Russia approved it before and. The people say Loubet is a "southern Grevy."

The Nationalists have attempted to carry out their threats and scenes of disorder took place tonight. Windows were broken on the boulevards and rioters were arrested in front of the Elysee. The whole thing was done by paid gangs. The rank and file of so-called patriots who marched through the streets shouting "Confusion to Loubet," "Panama, Panama," and burning his portrait, did not exceed 2,000 with a dozen ringleaders.

Premier Dupuy might have been more prompt in maintaining order, as he never failed to do while M. Faure was president. But about 11 o'clock he, at length, took steps and order was restored without violence and as by enchantment; simply by blocking a few hundred yards of the boulevard for an hour in front of Libre Parole which has been the hotbed of sedition for some months.

If Dupuy loyally supports the new president the predictions of the pessimists that Loubet will meet the fate of Casimer-Perier will be unfounded. The present agitation is entirely artificial.

An admirable passage in M. Loubet's speech returning thanks to the members of the government has further excited Nationalist rage. He says he is for pacification, but with respect for the law, implying that hitherto the law has been trampled down.

The Nationalist papers this evening declare war to the knife on Loubet, vowing they will never rest until they have expelled him from the Elysee. Jules Lemaitre, founder of the League of French Motherland, says he will try to get arrested for insulting M. Loubet, as he intends to do.

Emily Crawford.

IT GOES TO THOMAS.

Denver, Feb. 19.—The two branches of the legislature have disagreed as to whether the charges against the management of the state insane asylum were proved or not. The senate has adopted the report of the majority of the investigating committee which exonerates the superintendent, Dr. P. R. Thombs, while the house adopted the minority report demanding his removal. Both reports now go to the governor. It is rumored that Superintendent Thombs will tender his resignation.

SIX-DAY RACE ENDED.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—The six day race was ended at 10:15 tonight, 30 minutes ahead of time. It was obvious that the men could not change their relative positions by riding longer and so the management concluded to call the race at an end instead of riding through until 10:45. All the contestants were on the track but Glimm, who retired at 8 p. m. and did not return. At the end of the 143d hour, at 9:54, all the riders retired for a few minutes and returned long enough only to make a showing. The final score was as follows:

Miller, 2,092; Aaronson, 2,046; Fredericks, 2,090.2; Nave, 2,062; Gimm, 2,060; Nawn, 2,012.2; Albert, 1,828.2; Barnaby, 1,792.7; Pilkington, 1,729.6; Lawson, 1,635.4; Julius, 1,501.4; Ashinger, 1,500.6.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S WEEKLY BUSINESS STATEMENTS.

THE EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

Genuine and Substantial Enlargement Due to the Unexampled Prosperity of a Growing Population—Bradstreet Reports Reviving Spring Trade Following the Long Continued Cold Wave—Decrease in Business Failures.

New York, Feb. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow:

Beyond question business is expanding and in many branches it is larger notwithstanding speculative combinations which tend to reduce it. All monopolies or attempted monopolies stimulate business while they are coming but tend to stifle it after they come and the throng of combinations and trusts which have been formed or proposed have given a temporary but very questionable impetus to trade. But beyond the influence of these there is a genuine and substantial enlargement of business due to the unexampled prosperity of a growing population.

The week's output of pig iron Feb. 1 was 237,639 tons against 243,516 Jan. 1 and 235,528 Dec. 1. The stoppage of several furnaces for necessary repairs at a time when the demand is most pressing has caused some fear of famine, although quite a number of other furnaces have started since February 1 or are about to start. Pig iron has advanced but the largest consumption ever recorded in any month is in part due to the hasty purchases of products about to be controlled or advanced in price by a combination. The rise of $1 in steel rails, with the entire capacity of all works engaged until after July 1 is not unnatural nor the strength in plates the legitimate demand for which is beyond all precedent and the same is true of bars, the quantity required for cars, railway and agricultural implement works being enormous. In pipe the association lifted prices five per cent with a very heavy order from Indiana gas works as does the expected combination in sheets.

Non-fictitious demand has caused the rise in grain for the exports to continue so heavy in wheat and corn that the advance of 3¼ cents in wheat is justified. Atlantic exports for the week have been 2,265,615 bushels, flour included, against 3,142,057 last year and for the crop year thus far the exports, including flour, have been 156,787,740 bushels against 143,714,142 last year.

The minor metals have been running weaker with a reaction in London, although the industries have shown no abatement of demand in this country and the rise in prices here is largely due to increased consumption.

Failures for the week have been 178 in the United States against 295 last year and 18 in Canada against 35 last year.

BRADSTREET'S.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS OF A RESUMPTION OF SPRING BUSINESS FOLLOWING THE LONG COLD WAVE.

New York, Feb. 17.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Following the long-continued cold wave, culminating in heavy snow and sleet storms and inclement weather generally throughout nearly all sections of the country, come reports of reviving spring trade and of efforts to ascertain the extent to which material interests have suffered. All things considered the damage so far indicated, while serious in some sections, has proved less than might have been expected in view of the severity of the visitation. Exception is, of course, made in the case of the winter wheat crop, from which trustworthy reports as to damage are not forthcoming at this early period of the year. From the south come reports of more serious damage, particularly to the growing fruit and vegetable crops. Even here, however, permanent damage is dread from the reported loss of the unpicked cotton, seems to be centered in the states of Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. Satisfactory reports of a resumption of spring distribution come from the west, induced by a considerable rise in temperature and a good volume of business is reported in the east and in the Middle states as a result of the receipt of delayed mail orders, though transportation is still interfered with. Receipts of live stock have been checked at western centers, but estimates of losses of cattle do not much exceed 15 per cent, ranging downward to as low as 5 per cent and this only in the case of cattle on the ranges.

A satisfactory business appears to be doing on the Pacific coast and export business is fairly active. San Francisco reports conservatism among merchants on account of the dry weather. A good volume of business has been done at New York and Boston following the stormy weather and business in dry goods, particularly cottons, has been fairly active with values firmer or tending upward.

Among the industries iron and steel are still extremely active and further advances are reported, shared in by sympathetic gains in copper and spelter. Consumers of pig iron who delayed covering their wants are reported anxious regarding supplies of materials. A regrettable feature, from one point of view, is the reported growing indifference on the part of American producers toward export demand, though excuse for this is found in the fact that domestic demand is sufficient to keep them fully employed. Shipbuilding is likely to be very active and reflection of this demand is found in the urgent inquiry for steel plates at a number of centers. While the demand for and movement of lumber has been interfered with the strength of prices is unimpaired.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,254,771 bushels against 5,780,500 bushels last week, 3,844,744 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 2,120,896 bushels in 1897, 3,149,012 bushels in 1896, and 1,808,973 bushels in 1895. Since July 1 this season, the exports of wheat aggregate 159,052,990 bushels, against 157,482,282 last year.

Business failures show a decrease, numbering only 160 for the week against 193 last week, 269 in this week a year ago, 329 in 1897, 276 in 1896 and 327 in 1895.

Failures in Canada for the week number only 20, against 38 a week ago, 33 in 1898, 58 in 1897, and 32 and 38 in 1895.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

The Stock Market Has Developed Unexpected Strength.

New York, Feb. 17.—Bradstreet's Financial Review tomorrow will say:

Reopening on Tuesday, after a three-days recess, to find mail and railroad communications interrupted by the storm and the attendance in Wall street seriously reduced, the stock market developed unexpected strength. This, in fact, continued to be its chief feature throughout the rest of the week though the total transactions were rather below the recent level and there was at first much more evidence of professional than of public support. More or less commission house purchasing was attracted within the last day or so by the steadiness and advancing quotations, but the market as a whole had the appearance of following the lead of manipulators to a greater extent than has been witnessed since last autumn. The interest of the street was centered mainly on a few stocks in which influence of the kind just referred to was conspicuous. There were few developments calculated to influence speculation. Rumors were, however, plentiful and had much to do with the movement in the active securities. There was a decided disposition to accept any favorable intelligence or views and the street apparently made up its mind to disregard any adverse incidents, such as the interruption of general business and railroad traffic by the storm or the damage which it may have done in the south or other sections.

On the other hand it seemed to be accepted as a proven fact that the liquidation of weak speculative accounts that has been in progress since the latter part of January had exhausted itself and that the continued ease of money was calculated to cause renewed purchase, even if the investment demand had been largely satisfied. London sales of our securities slackened largely, it would seem because the supply is exhausted, but every incoming steamer still brings large consignments of securities, principally of dividend-paying stocks standing in the names of foreign investors. This mass of securities adds to the floating supply in Wall street and causes increased borrowing but no effect either on the abundance of supplies of money or on the current rates of interest can be observed. In fact, the disposition which existed in some quarters to look on a tightening of the financial situation as among the possibilities of the immediate future has measurably subsided. Unfavorable comment is naturally heard regarding the rapidity with which new industrial combinations are formed and the vast increase in the amount of securities of such concerns.

Good railroad earnings continue to be the rule and the street has been encouraged to look for some extremely favorable results in regard to net earnings as an effect of the present maintenance of rate and the adherence of the companies to the established tariffs. The principal speculative influences of the week have thus been bullish, and though some of the leaders are inactive, the interests which took a position on the long side have found ample following among the smaller professionals and the large section of the public which the recent strength of the market has brought, permanently, it would appear, back into Wall street.

SNOWS DO THE DAMAGE

CARIBOU CONCENTRATING PLANT WAS PRACTICALLY DESTROYED AND THE FOREMAN OF THE MILL KILLED.

Telluride, Colo., Feb. 19.—A tremendous snow slide came down the side of Yellow mountain about one quarter of a mile below the town of Ophir this afternoon and killed one man and practically destroyed the Caribou concentrating plant. The slide was plainly visible from the town of Ophir and those who saw it say it was the largest they ever witnessed, it apparently being about 100 feet deep and more than a quarter of a mile wide.

The Caribou mill was crushed like an egg shell. J. C. Vardel, the mill foreman, was the only person killed. A force of men have been digging for Vardel's body but had not recovered it this evening. Mighty slides have been running all day on the mountains around Ophir and the miners are becoming much frightened. On two or three properties they have refused to work and came to town, some of them coming to Telluride.

The sun has been shining brightly yesterday and today, softening the snow and causing the slides to run.

WEALTHY MINER DEAD.

Galena, Kas., Feb. 19.—J. S. Graham, a wealthy miner, died here today after a brief illness. Although he had amassed a fortune in the lead mines in this vicinity, Graham never revealed his antecedents. As far as can be learned, Graham came here five years ago from Colorado, where he owned an interest in the Silver Plume mine and had been in the lumber business.

MYRON REED MEMORIAL.

Denver, Feb. 19.—The Denver Trades and Labor assembly today decided to act with the Colorado Art club in the erection of a memorial to the late Rev. Myron W. Reed. Their proposition is to build a labor temple—a large building to be used as a sort of national headquarters by labor associations—connected with which there will be a free art gallery, library and free reading room. The preliminary work will be begun immediately by a committee appointed today for that purpose.

WINTER WHEAT CROP.

Omaha, Feb. 19.—Advices to the Bee from its correspondent in northern Nebraska, indicate that the winter wheat crop has been badly damaged by the recent cold snap. In many localities, the crop will be a total failure while in others it will be very light.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

Accident To a Miner Employed On a Vindicator Lease.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 19.—Alex Anderson, a miner 30 years of age, employed on the Johnson and Hoskin lease on Shaft No. 5, of the Vindicator, met with an accident at 11:30 this morning that may prove fatal. While working in one of the stopes he fell backwards and struck on the back of his head 25 feet below. His skull is fractured and he has not yet gained consciousness. He is now at the Sister's hospital in this city and is being attended by Drs. Whiting and Telling.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate confirmed the nominations of Frederick C. Perkins, register of the land office, Durango, Colo.; H. C. Hamill, postmaster, Georgetown, Colo.; Lieut. Col. Lloyd Wheaton, Second infantry, to be colonel, and other army and navy promotions in the minor grades.

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Details of What the Mine, Mill and Company Have Done During the Last Quarter

DEBT HAS BEEN ENTIRELY WIPED OUT

It Has Been Changed to a Cash Surplus in Bank of Over $32,000—Reports Show a Most Gratifying Condition of Affairs—Some Interesting Details of the Work That Has Been Done

The last quarterly reports issued by the officers of the Argentum-Juniata company, covering the period from October 1, 1898, to January 1, 1899, will be mailed to stockholders today as soon as they have come from the printer's hands. Access was had to these reports yesterday and the salient features are given below.

As will be seen from the figures given, the report should be very gratifying to the stockholders of the company, from the fact that a debt of over $38,000 on October 1, 1898, has been transformed into a cash balance in the bank of over $32,000.

The report, in the way in which it has been prepared and the care taken to make clear every detail of the workings of the mine and the company, is one of the most complete and satisfactory ever issued by a mining company. It represents a great deal of careful work, and a degree of accuracy and attention to detail that is quite unusual in similar reports issued by mining companies. Every item has been figured down to a nicety, and any one reading the report cannot fail to thoroughly understand every feature in connection with the mine and the business and management of the company.

Some Facts Boiled Down.

Here are a few of the facts set forth in the report, which have been boiled down to a few words, but which contain a good deal of meaning:

The treasurer's report shows the following items of interest: Total cash in banks, $43,267.78, of which $42,002.74 is in the First National bank of this city, $19.28 is in the State Bank of Aspen, and $1,245.76 is in the National Bank of Illinois.

The charges to profit and loss were $156,858.60. Accounts collectable, $321. Superintendent, $2,406.41. General expense, Aspen, $12,755.86. General expense, Colorado Springs, $1,616.90. Salaries of officers, $2,216.65. Unclaimed dividends, $76.23. Ore sales (company ore), $189,876.72. Shipping and selling, $27,993.41. Maintenance, $6,621.48. Mining, $37,338.60.

The total mine and mill construction expense from October 1 to January 1 was $2,404.37; less credits for surface plants and pipe lines, $903.97.

The total mine and mill operating expense from October 1 to January 1, including the construction expense mentioned above, was $59,774.71. This was made up as follows: Maintenance, $1,659.93; mining, $24,046.86; mill operating, $7,937.60; shipping and selling, $16,991.55; general expense, $8,234.80; construction expense previously mentioned, $903.97.

Some Interesting Figures.

The following are some interesting figures from the "Statement of Production and Expense with Averages per Ton, Net Weight, and per Ounce of Silver Shipped," October 1, 1898 to January 1, 1899:

Gross weight of product shipped, tons, 1,368.796.

Net weight of product shipped, tons, 1,290.246.

Total contents of product in silver, ounces, 226,222.95.

Total contents of products in lead, pounds, 79,876.00.

Value of product in silver, $128,629.63.

Value of product in lead, $1,846.31.

Gross value of product shipped, $130,475.99.

Net proceeds of ore sales, $113,484.

Mine and mill operating expense, $5[illegible]870.74.

Net profit at mine, $7[illegible],605.25.

Average gross value of product per ton net weight, $101.125.

Net proceeds of ore sales per ton, net weight, $87.856.

Net profit at the mine, per ton, net weight, $55.498.

The operating expenses of the Mollie Gibson-Argentum-Juniata joint mill January 1, 1898, to January 1, 1899, was as follows: Maintenance, $7,125.40; milling, $20,263.39; general expense, $4,851.71; total, $32,240.58. The Argentum-Juniata Mining company's proportion of this expense was $20,565.86. The gross tonnage of ore milled for the Argentum-Juniata company was 20,755.

The President's Report.

The text of President Hayes' report to the stockholders of the Argentum-Juniata Mining company is as follows:

I hand you herewith the reports of the general manager and the treasurer of the quarter ending December 31, 1898.

The period for which the report is made has been an interesting one in its combination of conditions both favorable and unfavorable to the property, with the balance decidedly favorable. During the month of November, the underground conditions at the mine, as observed by me personally, were most serious, and the gravest results were feared. These conditions were fortunately overcome without accident and without losses other than those of temporarily increased mining expense and the cutting down of ore-sales receipts owing to the forced suspension of milling operations.

The losses mentioned, however, affected the financial results of the quarter quite seriously, in so far as mill receipts were concerned.

Discovery of Rich Ore.

A discovery of rich ore in the sixth and one-half level more than offset the unfavorable conditions mentioned; the strike producing during the quarter, in net cash returns, $66,672.56. Your attention is being asked to the fact that with all delays to mill operations, amounting to more than one-third of the normal capacity, the receipts for concentrates alone, afforded a profit over the unusually heavy expenses of the quarter, due to the changes and delays at the mill and the emergency conditions which existed at the mine. The net returns for concentrates were $48,138.09; produced from 7,047 tons of ore. But for extraordinary interruptions to milling not less than 9,300 tons would have been milled with a corresponding increase of net receipts, for concentrates, of about $15,000.

Starting with a debt of $38,852.70 on October last the company on December 31, 1898, had every obligation liquidated and a cash surplus of $32,687.89; a result which should be gratifying to the stockholders.

At this date, while the certainty of moderate profit is assured in the working of the low-grade ores of the property, encouragement is had from the recent strike of very high-grade ores that such developments will continue to add to the income of the company.

Yours truly,

J. A. Hayes, President.

General Manager's Report.

The following are the essential features of the report of Mr. C. E. Palmer, vice president and general manager:

No construction of consequence was done during the quarter.

A very limited amount of development work was done during the quarter, and it is probable in view of the large tonnage of milling ore already opened, that comparatively little of this class of work will be required for some time to come.

Very little ore was broken prior to October 4, on which date stoping was resumed in sixth-level stopes Nos. 2 and 3, and in seventh-level stope No. 1, being principally confined to the latter point after October 20.

Production Figures.

The mine produced during the quarter:

"Regular" (shipping) ore, 601.67 tons gross, netting $66,672.56.

Milling ore, 6,916 tons gross, which, with 131 tons of dump ores, produced concentrates netting $48,138.09.

The aggregate net smelter returns amounted to $114,810.65.

The regular ores averaged, per ton, net weight, 218.42 ounces silver; 1.23 per cent. lead; $124.49 gross value, and $114.70 net returns.

The concentrates averaged per ton, net weight, 140.01 ounces silver; 4.02 per cent. lead; $81.96 gross value, and $67.89 net returns.

Timbering.

At the commencement of the quarter, the timbers of the seventh-level stope No. 1 were showing more than usual ton weight, and after October 20, all production was taken from this stope with a view to relieving the timbers as rapidly as possible; but it was not considered that there was any imminent danger of the stope collapsing. It became evident after the first few days of November that the conditions could no longer be met by extraction of ore from the back, however rapid, nor by general easing and reinforcing of crushed timbers. At this time the back or roof of this stope was about 150 feet in length by 30 feet in width as an average. This back of ground was supported upon square-set timbers, the foundations of which were under water, on the seventh level. The timbering was inaccessible for three sets above the foundation sills.

The general movement of the ground as a whole became worse so rapidly that no plan, including the draining of the stope for the reinforcement of the lower sets, could have been executed in time to have caught the ground, and by November 7th, it was apparent that quick and radical action only would prevent general caving throughout the stope.

Angle-braced square sets of ten-inch red spruce timber were entirely inadequate to the pressure upon them, and could not be renewed as rapidly as they failed. The conditions of the old timbers below the water level was an unknown quantity, and a subject of very anxious conjecture.

Meeting the Emergency.

To meet this emergency it was decided to build two embankments across the stope, reaching from the seventh level to the surface of the water, and to construct solid timber cribs ten feet wide, from the tops of these embankments to catch the ground above. The material for these embankments was obtained by breaking foot-wall rock with two machine drills on shift and by lowering waste from the surface dump and tramming in from the shaft with the electric locomotive. This filling material, after a day or two of work, was being dumped into the stope at the rate of 250 to 300 cars in 24 hours. By November 14th the first fill in and crib had been completed just south of crosscut west No. 1, where the timbers showed the greatest distress. The construction of the second embankment, 10 feet north of crosscut west No. 2, was carried forward during the most critical period of the work; including several days when it seemed impossible that general caving would be averted. At this time there was not left a single plumb post or level cap among the sets supporting the worst area. The timbers on the west side of the stope had gone down into the water 12 inches to two feet in a number of places. At other places the timbers were heaved bodily upwards, tearing the framing apart, crushing posts, distorting braces, and cutting off 10-inch red spruce timber like matchwood. In many instances the destruction of timber was so rapid that men working on repairs would find cut in two, at night, the timbers they had put in in the morning. The destruction of the sets below the water level was evidenced by the floating to the surface of many timbers.

Heroic Work Recognized.

I wish to say further in this connection, that the work of Messrs. Cox, Scott and Ryan, and their bosses was but little short of heroic in this emergency. The unhesitating courage and skill of these men alone averted a catastrophe that certainly would have resulted in the loss of thousands of tons of ore, with every possibility of more deplorable consequences. The failure of the management to carry up cribs in the stopes from the seventh level is explained primarily by the fact that in operating some fifteen miles of workings adjacent to this ground no such conditions had ever been encountered; and further by the urgent necessity for economy at the time that the stope was raised.

The operation of the electric plant has continued to be most satisfactory, both as to lighting and to power service. The seventh level stope situation would have been hopeless but for the opportunity of tramming in surface waste with the electric locomotive.

The water handled by the joint pumping has averaged 1155 gallons per minute during the quarter.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. Palmer,

Vice president and general manager.

The Mill Reports.

General Manager Palmer also presents a report of the operation of the Mollie Gibson-Argentum Juniata joint mill for the quarter ending December 31, 1898. It says in part:

For the quarter, the "gross tons per diem, running time," is 117.92 tons average as against 115.97 tons for the last quarter.

The tonnage during the quarter has been delivered from the mine directly, with the exception of 131 tons delivered from dumps in October. The aggregate tonnage was 7,047, which is very low as referred to the normal crushing capacity. The Mill Log shows 8.19 days of stops in October. Of these stops, 3½ days are accounted for in the cutting out of two of the Huntington mills from the first to the 6th instant, awaiting the arrival of a main driving pulley to replace the broken one mentioned in the last report. Another full day was lost in shutting down the entire Argentum Juniata end of mill at 7 a. m., October 31st, to complete the changes described under "construction."

Some Delays in November.

The mill log shows 20.70 days of stops in November. Of these stops 6½ days are accounted for in the shut-down while making the changes described under "construction." These changes were completed at 8 p. m. on the 7th instant. After starting the mill on the 7th instant there was no regular delivery of ore from the mine until the 25th instant, owing to the conditions existing in the seventh level stope No. 1 at that period, described in the mine report. Commencing at 7 a. m. on November 26th, the mill has been run at full capacity to this date.

The mill log shows 3.35 days of stops in December. Of these stops one day was lost at Christmas time, and 1.83 days were lost for lack of ore receipts, leaving the mill properly chargeable with but one-half day stops in December. This is the best record for continuous running attained in the Argentum Juniata end of the mill.

General.

Neglecting the excessive delays to which the Argentum Juniata milling operations have been unavoidably subjected, the mill work of the quarter has been better in every way than any heretofore accomplished. It is hoped that these results can be improved in some directions, and that the per ton cost can be reduced for any period of continuous operation; particularly for maintenance accounts. The milling cost for the eight months ending December 31st, 1898, is not excessive in view of the economic conditions and of the fact that the period for which the statements are made includes that of starting, for which all expenses and losses were at the maximum, and the unusual interruptions of the last quarter. The experimental work looking to a further saving of values from mill tailings has been delayed by the pressure of other matters at the mine and mill. Material has been ordered for a small testing plant and the work will be put in course at once.

VINDICATOR'S STORY FOR THE PAST YEAR.

From Thursday's Daily.

The annual report of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining company has just been issued, and was received in this city yesterday. It will be read with interest by all who are interested in Vindicator, and in Colorado mining. The report of the several officers are published herewith and tell all there is to tell regarding the property. Following is the president's report:

To the Stockholders:

The past year has been a prosperous one for the company, as will be seen by the report of the secretary and general manager. We began the year 1898 owing $1,944.44, and the financial statement of the secretary will show what has been accomplished during the year.

The company has obtained U. S. patents to all of their property during the year and have purchased at sheriff sale the Omonde lode claim, receiving sheriff deed to same Jan. 18, 1899, and have also obtained U. S. receiver's receipt for the claim. While this claim by itself is of no material value, consisting of three small fractions widely separated, but as two of them were within our exterior boundaries, it was thought best by the directors to buy it in.

During the year the lessees in shafts Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 have opened up new veins and ore bodies on the property, which has added materially to the value of the property, developing as they do, veins that were entirely unknown a year ago. These leases are all made to a depth of 300 feet only, the company working under that depth on any ore bodies discovered.

Shaft No. 2 will be taken over by the company July 1, and development will be crowded in that end of the property from that time.

The report of Charles J. Moore, consulting engineer, describes in detail the work done on each shaft, which will give the stockholders a little idea of the extent of our property.

The board of directors have recently let a contract to sink shaft No. 1 to a depth of 800 feet for the purpose of developing the known ore bodies at greater depth, and this will materially interfere with the production for the next three months. A contract for a new ore house, costing about $8,000, has also been made. These together will add greatly to our producing capacity and may cut the dividend for a time, but we are confident we can more than make it up during the balance of the year.

There has been charged off to profit and loss $201.29 from rental property and the permanent equipment account, leaving ledger balance, Jan. 22, as appears in secretary's report.

Yours truly,

F. L. Sigel,

President.

Some Figures for 1898.

The following figures taken from the report tell what the mine has done during the past year in dollars and cents, and show what is now in the treasury:

Total net receipts for ore	$101,292.32	
Total net receipts for rents	640.25	
		$101,932.57
Operating expenses		205,946.72
Profit for year		$195,985.85
Permanent investm'nts		10,646.81
		$185,339.04
Paid overdraft, Jan. 1, 1898	$ 1,944.44	
Paid dividends in 1898	126,875.00	
Paid dividend Jan. 20, 1899	50,750.00	179,569.44
Balance on hand		$ 5,769.60

IDAHO SPRINGS COPPER STRIKE.

(From Monday's Daily.)

An important strike of copper ore has has just been made at the Knickerbocker tunnel and a solid body of smelting ore has been opened. For some time a streak of high grade milling ore was followed and while it was being saved it was not of the character expected. Neither wall was found, and early last week it was decided to crosscut to the hanging wall. It resulted in opening into the solid streak of mineral so that the width of the pay ore in that mine is probably fifteen feet, twelve feet of concentrating ore and three feet of smelting. The values run in gold, with a high percentage of copper which will make it desirable for smelting.

The tunnel has been driven for 1,500 feet to open up the Crown Point vein. In this distance there has been occasional bodies of milling ore opened, but the objective point was the present ore shoot. This shoot was found in the earlier days of mining on what is known as the Emerson claim. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 400 feet and $250,000 worth of ore was mined. The mine was sold to an eastern company which started in work, but with poor management and great expense in handling the water it was closed down and remained so for a dozen years. The Knickerbocker owner secured the mine and began a tunnel on the vein to crosscut many others that came into the county from Gilpin and open up this ground.

COLORADO SPRINGS MINING EXCHANGE.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 20.—If today's market may be accepted as a criterion, there is reason to believe that the improvement which has been predicted by the optimists from time to time during the past week or so is about to become a fact.

After closing extremely weak, apparently, last Saturday the market opened very satisfactorily today and closed stronger than it has been for some time past.

It seems to have been pretty generally accepted that Isabella affected the entire market and that its weakness and steady decline was responsible for the depression noted throughout the list. That there was at least some measure of truth in this is attested by the fact that just as soon as Isabella manifested a little strength, all the other stocks were soon in line and on the upward course.

On reports of a recent and entirely new strike in the property, Isabella, although selling ex-dividend, made a marked advance and closed with a very substantial net gain to its credit over last Saturday, the gain amounting to between 13 and 14 cents. Although the stock closed at $1.17 on the exchange it was being called for at higher prices on the curb shortly after the close of the call, and before night the bid price on the curb had advanced to $1.25, at which one broker made some sales after purchasing it in the morning for less than $1.17.

Those who have persistently stated that the market had an undercurrent of strength now seem to have been correct in their opinion, for today there was manifest something of the firmness that characterized the market at the time when a new strike was of daily occurrence and when Isabella was leading the market and producing firmness and strength throughout the list.

It was stated at that time that the market's strength was destined to be permanent, and while this statement may have appeared a little too optimistic during the succeeding dull days, there are still those who believe that the market has a powerful support and that a very substantial class of traders is behind it, which will assure its future firmness and strength.

Shipping Mines.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Argentum J.	34½	35½	....
Anaconda	55½	56	....
C. C. Con.	10	11	1000
Dante	13	13¼	9500
Elkton Con.	1.05	1.06	700
El Paso	19¾	19⅞	17922
Favorite	5⅛	5⅜	26000
Golden Fleece	35	40	....
Ingham Con.	9	9½	3170
Isabella	1.17	1.17½	59100
Jack Pot	45¼	45½	6000
Lexington	6	....	....
Matoa	39¾	40	4000
Mollie Gibson	25	27½	500
Moon Anchor	1.21¼	1.22½	200
Portland	1.90	1.91	6900
Prince Albert	5	5¼	18000
Specimen	10¾	11	4000
Union	23	24	4200
Vindicator	....	....	1000
Work	19¼	19½	10000
Prospects.			
Alamo	6½	....	6000
Cosmos	....	....	....
Croesus	0055	006	3500
Currency	4⅞	5	....
Findley	20	20¼	4000
Good Hope	....	....	....
Hayden Gold	1⅝	....	1000
Magnet Rock	3½	3⅝	16500
Marion Gold	005	....	14000
Mobile	4⅝	5	12000
New Haven	2¾	....	1500
Oriole	2⅝	2¾	3500
Pilgrim Con.	....	6	....
Silver Gold	0095	1	35500
Trachyte	5¼	5⅝	6600
Pinnacle	8¼	8½	11500
Princess	3¼	3½	6000

Unlisted.

	Bid	Ask	Sales
Acacia	11½	12	4000
American Con.	4⅞	5¼	70000
Anchoria-Leland	....	....	....
Aola	1⅞	....	3000
Arcadia Cons.	4⅞	5	9000
Atlantic and Pacific	1	1¼	....
Bankers	10½	....	6000
Banner Gold	2	2¼	5500
Battle Mt. Con.	8½	9½	....
Ben Hur	5½	5⅝	5000
Blue Bell	8½	9	....
Bob Lee	0085	....	4000
Bristol	....	....	....
Broken Hill	....	1⅜	....
Buckhorn	3	3½	4000
C. C. and M.	5⅛	5¼	40500
C. K. and N.	1	....	2000
Colfax	1⅛	1⅜	....
Col.-Vic. Tunnel	20	20½	6000
Mopper Mountain	1¾	2	....
Creede and C. C.	6⅞	6¾	2500
Defender	003	004	....
Des Moines	2⅞	3	9000
Eclipse	0005	....	....
Emma Aimee	1⅛	1¼	....
Enterprise	7⅞	8	1000
Ernestine	0065	0075	3500
Fanny B.	004	0045	5000
Fanny Rawlings	41¼	41½	1000
Flower of the West	2½	2¾	2500
Franklin	1½	1¾	1000
Garfield Cons.	13⅞	14¼	5000
Golden Age	1⅛	1¼	....
Gold Coin	1.81	....	....
Golden Eagle	2⅝	3	....
Gold and Globe	4⅞	5⅛	....
Gold King	94	96	1100
Gold Sovereign	5	5⅛	3500
Goldstone	1¼	1⅜	17000
Gould	7⅝	8	3500
Granite Hill	2½	2⅝	23000
Henrietta	004	005	5000
Humboldt G. and S.	2⅞	3	5000
Independence	60½	61	1400
Ironclad	2⅞	3⅛	....
Jefferson	6¼	6½	4000
Kentucky B.	....	1½	15000
Keystone	10⅞	11	11500
Kimberly	7⅝	7⅞	18500
Ladessa	0085	009	13000
Loraine	....	003	....
Los Angeles	12¼	12½	2000
Lottie Gibson	005	....	17000
Magna Charta	2⅞	3	....
Milwaukee and C. C.	002	003	....
Monarch	4½	4¾	31000
Mountain Beauty	6⅛	6¼	42500
Mount Rosa	30¼	31	3000
Mutual	5⅞	6	6000
Nugget	12½	12⅝	5500
Old Gold	1⅝	1⅞	22000
Ophir	30	31	4500
Orphan Bell	7½	8	....
Pappoose	6	6⅛	10000
Pharmacist	5⅝	6	2000
Ramona	4⅞	5	8600
Rattler	3	3⅛	2000
Red Umbrella	....	....	....
Reno	2½	2⅝	....
Republic	6	6⅛	40000
Sacramento	5⅞	6	....
Sedan	006	008	....
Shannon	005	....	12000
Silver State	1½	1⅝	8000
Squaw Mt. Tunnel	008	009	15000
St. L. and C. C.	005	008	....
Temomj	11½	12	2000
Theresa	8¾	8⅞	....
Virginia M.	3⅞	4	7000
Wheel of Fortune	005	0055	25000

SEPARATE SALES.

Shipping Mines.

Dante, 8000 at 13, 1500 at 13⅛.

Favorite, 1000 at 5¼, 7600 at 5¼, 18,000 at 5⅜.

Ingham, 1600 at 8⅞, 500 at 9, 970 at 8⅝, 1000 at 9.

El Paso, 422 at 18½, 2000 at 19, 1000 at 19½, 1000 at 19½, 1000 at 19⅝, 5000 at 20, 5000 at 20¼, 500 at 20⅛, 2000 at 19⅞.

Cripple Creek Cons., 1000 at 10½.

Vindicator, 1000 at 97½.

Specimen, 1000 at 10, 1000 at 10½, 2000 at 11.

Prince Albert, 8000 at 5, 10,000 at 5⅛.

Elkton, 100 at $1.01½, 200 at $1.01, 100 at $1.06½, 300 at $1.05½.

Jack Pot 500 at 45, 500 at 43½, 1000 at 44, 1000 at 45, 500 at 45¼, 1000 at 46, 1500 at 45½.

Isabella, 1000 at $1.07, 5000 at $1.10, 2500 at $1.09, 4500 at $1.10½, 1000 at $1.11, 4000 at $1.12, 2100 at $1.13, 1600 at $1.12½, 2900 at $1.13½, 1000 at $1.14, 1000 at $1.14½, 2100 at $1.15, 12,700 at $1.16, 7000 at $1.15½, 200 at $1.16½, 1000 at $1.15¼, 2000 at $1.15¾, 8600 at $1.17, 1800 at $1.16½, 500 at $1.16¾.

Union, 1000 at 22½, 2500 at 23, 100 at 23½, 500 at 23¾, 100 at 24.

Work, 9500 at 20, 1500 at 19½, 3000 at 19, 13,500 at 19¼, 12,500 at 19⅜.

Portland, 2200 at $1.88, 200 at $1.88½, 800 at $1.89, 3200 at $1.90, 500 at $1.91.

Moon-Anchor, 100 at $1.19⅝, 1000 at $1.19½.

Mollie Gibson, 500 at 25½.

Matoa, 4000 at 40.

Magnet Rock, 4000 at 3½, 10,500 at 3½, 2000 at 3⅝.

Marion Gold, 13,000 at $5 per 1000, 1000 at $6 per 1000.

Mobile, 7000 at 5, 5000 at 5⅛.

Princess, 1000 at 3½, 5000 at 3⅜.

Trachyte, 4000 at 5⅜, 2000 at 5¼.

Prospects.

Alamo, 6000 at 6½.

Croesus, 1500 at $6 per 1000, 2000 at $6.50 per 1000.

Findley, 3500 at 20, 500 at 19⅞.

Hayden Gold, 1000 at 1½.

New Haven, 1000 at 2½, 500 at 2¾.

Oriole, 500 at 2, 3000 at 2⅛.

Pinnacle, 1000 at 7½, 1000 at 8, 500 at 8⅛, 9000 at 8¼.

Silver Gold, 23,500 at $9 per 1000, 12,000 at 1.

SEPARATE SALES.

Unlisted.

Acacia, 4000 at 12.

American Cons., 1000 at 4⅞, 69,000 at 5.

Anchoria-Leland, 1000 at 98.

Aola, 2000 at 1⅞, 1000 at 2.

Arcadia, 9000 at 4⅞.

Bankers, 5000 at 11, 1000 at 10⅞.

Banner Gold, 500 at 1⅞, 5000 at 2.

Ben Hur, 1600 at 5⅜, 4000 at 5½.

Bob Lee, 4000 at $8 per 1000.

Buckhorn, 3000 at 3, 1000 at 3⅛.

C. C. and M., 4000 at 4¼, 2000 at 4⅞, 1000 at 4¾, 2000 at 4⅞, 3000 at 5⅛, 2500 at 5, 24,000 at 5⅛, 2000 at 5¼.

C. K. and N., 1000 at $9.50 per 1000, 2000 at 1.

Columbine-Victor, [illegible]000 at 20½, 1000 at 20, 1000 at 20⅜.

Creede and C. C., 2500 at 6½.

Des Moines, 9000 at 3.

Enterprise, 1000 at 7⅞.

Ernestine, 2500 at $6 per 1000, 1000 at $6.50 per 1000.

Fanny B., 5000 at $4.50 per 1000.

Flower of the West, 1500 at 2¾, 1000 at 2⅝.

Fanny Rawlings, 5000 at 41½, 500 at 41¼.

Franklin, 1000 at 1½.

Garfield Consolidated, 5000 at 14.

Gold King, 1000 at 95, 100 at 96.

Gold Sovereign, 2500 at 5, 1000 at 5⅛.

Goldstone, 10,000 at 1, 7000 at 1¼.

Gould, 3000 at 8, 500 at 7⅞.

Granite, 23,000 at 2½.

Henrietta, 5000 at $5 per 1000.

Humboldt G. and S., 5000 at 2⅞.

Independence, 1400 at 60.

Jefferson, 4000 at 6¼.

Kentucky, 15,000 at 1½.

Keystone, 5500 at 11½, 6000 at 11.

Kimberly, 1000 at 8½, 2000 at 8¼, 4000 at 8⅛, 6000 at 8, 5000 at 7⅞, 500 at 7¾.

Ladessa, 2000 at $8.50 per 1000, 1000 at $9 per 1000.

Los Angeles, 2000 at 12½.

Lottie Gibson, 17,000 at $5 per 1000.

Monarch, 1000 at 4, 2000 at 4½, 20,000 at 4⅞, 7000 at 4⅞, 1000 at 4⅞.

Mt. Beauty, 5000 at 6⅛, 13,500 at 7, 9000 at 6¼, 15,000 at 6⅛.

Mt. Rosa, 2500 at 30, 500 at 30½.

Mutual, 6000 at 6.

Nugget, 5000 at 12½, 500 at 12⅝.

Old Gold, 10,000 at 1⅝, 12,000 at 1¾.

Ophir, 2500 at 30½, 1000 at 31.

Pappoose, 9000 at 6, 200 at 6¼, 5000 at 6¼.

Pharmacist, 1000 at 5½, 1000 at 5⅞.

Rattler, 1000 at 3¼, 1000 at 3.

Ramona, 1000 at 5⅛, 6000 at 5, 1000 at 5⅛.

Republic, 23,000 at 6, 7,000 at 6⅛.

Shannon, 5000 at $5 per 1000, 7000 at $5.5 per 1000.

Silver State, 6900 at 1¼, 2000 at 1⅜.

Squaw Mt. Tunnel, 15,000 at $9 per 1000.

Temomj, 2000 at 11½.

Virginia M., 7000 at 4.

Wheel of Fortune, 5000 at $6 per 1000, 20,000 at $5 per 1000.

A RECORD BREAKER

Mineral Production of the World During 1898 Was the Greatest of All.

That last year was a record-breaker in mining operations is abundantly proved by a recent summary published in a mining journal. It gives the values of 59 separate minerals, but there are over 100 minor ones which are reported in gross and not under specific classification. In all save five of these 100-odd mineral substances an increase in production over 1897 is shown.

The value of the output of some of the principal minerals is as follows: Coal, $210,263,953; iron, $11[illegible],858,254; gold, $64,300,000; copper $64,243,326; petroleum, $49,277,000; silver, $37,321,356; coke, $31,920,000; lead, $16,410,265; zinc, $10,267,397.

Nearly three-fourths of the total are included in this enumeration. The total production for the year was $810,050,023, as against $750,312,355 last year, an increase of $59,737,768.

Nearly every mineral of value is produced in the United States. This country produces two-thirds of the copper of the world and has practical control of the market for this metal. The Latin-American markets, which formerly depended upon England, are being supplied from our mines. The pig-iron production for the year, 11,712,903 tons, was the largest on record, being an increase over 1897 of 21.2 per cent. About 72 per cent. of the iron output was used in the manufacture of steel.

This showing indicates that the United States, in minerals as in manufactures and agricultural products, can both supply its own needs and compete successfully with the nations of the world.

SINKING HAS BEGUN IN BADGER BOY SHAFT.

From Thursday's Daily.

Some time ago a contract was let for an additional 100 feet of sinking in the shaft of the Badger Boy claim of the Greater Gold Belt company.

It is confidently believed by those interested in the company that the vein will be encountered on the dip at a depth of not over 350 feet, and it is hoped that it will be struck by the time the additional 100 feet of sinking has been accomplished.

Although the contract for this sinking was let some time ago, there were preliminaries to be arranged which deferred actual work for a time. Tuesday morning last the work of sinking was begun, and drilling is now in operation.

The shaft has been equipped with an electric hoist and also an electric arrangement for the discharge of blasts, and work will be energetically pushed. The shaft has been thoroughly and newly lined with two-inch timbers, and everything is now in first-class order.

E. C. WOODWARD,
ASSAYER and CHEMIST.
Telephone 313 21 East Kiowa St.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the Matter of Gholson G. Russell, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Moses Hallett, Judge, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado:

Gholson G. Russell, of El Paso county, and state of Colorado, in said district, respectfully represents that on the 2d day of December last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property, and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore, he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate, under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 1st day of February, A. D. 1899.

Gholson G. Russell,

Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

District of Colorado, ss:

On this 6th day of February, A. D. 1899, on reading the foregoing petition, it is

Ordered by the Court, That a hearing be had on the same on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1899, before John B. Cochran, referee in bankruptcy, at room 14 De Graff building, in the city of Colorado Springs, in said district, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Colorado Springs Weekly Gazette, a newspaper printed in said district, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is Further Ordered by the Court, That the referee shall send by mail to all known creditors copies of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Moses Hallett, judge of the said court, and the (Seal.) seal thereof, at Denver, in said district, on the 6th day of February, 1899.

Francis W. Tupper,

Clerk.

To..........................

Take notice that the foregoing is a true copy of said bankrupt's petition for discharge and order thereon; that creditors wishing to oppose said petition must enter their appearance in opposition thereto before said referee at the time and place mentioned in said order, and file before said referee a specification, in writing, of the grounds of their opposition, within ten days thereafter. Said petition and objections thereto, if any, will be reported by the referee to said court for hearing and such order thereon as the judge of said court may be advised is proper.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, Feb. 11, A. D. 1899.

John B. Cochran,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE UNDER FORECLOSURE.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the District Court.

K. H. Newcomb and L. G. Carlton, Trustee, Plaintiffs, vs. Cordelia S. Brandt, Defendant. Notice of Sale of Real Estate under Foreclosure.

In pursuance of a decree and judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of February, A. D. 1899, and entered on said day in the records of said district court in said county and state, I, the undersigned, the present duly elected, qualified and acting sheriff of said county, (named as the party to make said sale in said judgment) will sell at public auction, by virtue of the authority in me vested by said decree and order, at the front (east) door of the court house of El Paso county, at Colorado Springs, said county and state, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1899, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, the following described premises, to-wit: Lot numbered eleven (11) in block numbered one hundred and two (102) in Addition No. 1 to West Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; said sale is to be made to secure the amount of a judgment obtained in said cause in favor of the plaintiff K. H. Newcomb against Cordelia S. Brandt amounting to $1,141.54 and costs; and also judgment in favor of the plaintiff L. G. Carlton, trustee, against said defendant Cordelia S. Brandt, amounting to $150.00, with costs; together with all expenses of said sale, and all taxes and assessments which may be paid by said plaintiffs, or either of them, or by anyone for them, prior to said sale on account of said premises, as is in said decree more fully set forth.

Dated at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, Feb. 9, A. D. 1899.

W. S. Boynton,

Sheriff of El Paso County, Colo.

By W. L. Cook, Under Sheriff.

Blackmer & McAllister, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

First publication Feb. 15, 1899.

Last publication March 8, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.

To whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Dell B. Robinson, guardian of Robert Harrison and of William Harrison, minor children of William Harrison, deceased, has filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, a petition for an order for the sale of the interests of the said minors in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

1. An undivided one-half interest in and to lot numbered 24, in block numbered one of Young's sub-division, in the city of Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado.

2. An undivided one-half (½) interest in and to the Goldbug lode mining claim, U. S. survey No. 8541, situate in the Cripple Creek mining district, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado.

And that the undersigned will on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. or as soon thereafter as she may be heard, make application to the second division of the said district court for an order for the sale of the said real estate, at which time and place you can appear and object to said petition if you see fit to do so.

Dell B. Robinson,

Guardian of Robert Harrison and William Harrison, minors.

By Gunnell and Hamlin,

Her Attorneys.

Dated January 30th, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Mary Chapman, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Chapman, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in March next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 1st day of February, A. D. 1899.

John W. Chapman, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas H. Burnham, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Thomas H. Burnham, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 4th day of February, A. D. 1899.

J. Cooper Hutchison,

Administrator.

First publication Feb. 8, 1899.

Last publication March 1, 1899.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Mrs. Mary McClain (now Barrows), whose postoffice address is corner south 12th street and Colfax avenue, Denver, Colo., did, by her certain deed of trust, dated August 24, 1895, and recorded August 2-, 1895, in book No. 59, at page 312, of the records in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, convey to the public trustee of said county, the following described property, to wit:

Lot number twelve (12), in block number two (2), in Goshen's subdivision of block numbered two hundred and fifty-two (252) in Addition number one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, state of Colorado; which said conveyance and deed of trust was made to secure to Mary I. Pearce the payment of the certain promissory note of said Mrs. Mary McClain (now Barrows), bearing even date with said deed of trust, for the principal sum of two hundred ($200.00) dollars, payable one year after date; said note bearing interest, from date, at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, said interest payable semi-annually, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust that, in event of the failure or refusal of said maker of said note to pay the same when due, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon according to the tenor thereof, or in case of the violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, it shall be optional with the said legal holder of said note to declare the whole of said indebtedness due and fully matured, and it shall be lawful for the said public trustee, upon notice and demand, in writing, filed with him by the legal holder of said note, declaring a default in the payment thereof or of the interest thereon, or a violation of any of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises to pay said indebtedness, to advertise and sell said premises in the time, place and manner as in said deed of trust provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said note and of the interest thereon, and of the taxes upon said property, and the said legal holder of said note has duly filed with the said public trustee her written notice and demand declaring said default and the violation of the covenants of said deed of trust, and demanding the advertisement and sale of said premises, as provided in said deed of trust, to pay said indebtedness.

Now, therefore, I, Otis Remick, public trustee of the county of El Paso, Colorado, do hereby give public notice that, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, and by law, and in compliance with said notice and demand, I will, on Monday, the 13th day of March, 1899, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. of said date, at the north front door of the county clerk's office, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above described premises, giving to the purchaser at such sale a certificate of purchase, in writing, reciting the purchase price, the name of the purchaser, a description of the property, and giving the date at which said purchaser will be entitled to a deed to said property, unless redeemed in the time and manner by law required.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 7, 1899.

Otis Remick,

Public Trustee, El Paso County, Colo.

N. M. Campbell, Attorney, Colo. Springs, Colo.

First publication Feb. 8, 1899.

Last publication March 8, 1899.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss. In the District Court.

The Colorado Trading and Transfer Company, a Corporation, plaintiff, versus Farrell & Company, a corporation, defendant. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado, to Farrell & Company, a corporation, the defendant above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint; and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff praying judgment against you in the sum of fifty-eight and 78-100 dollars, for and on account of labor and services performed by said plaintiff for you at your special instance and request, and for costs of suit as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made; a copy of which is hereto attached.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 3rd day of January, A. D. 1899.

(Seal.) Edgar Howbert, Clerk.

By E. C. Davis, Deputy.

Date of first publication January 25, 1899.

Date of last publication February 15, 1899.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Emily A. Crowell, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Emily A. Crowell, late of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs at the January term, on the 4th Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated Thirtieth day of January, A. D. 1899.

Irving Howbert, Executor.

Piles Piles Piles
Why suffer when you can be cured by using the
[illegible]
A sure cure, or money refunded. Sold by druggists [illegible]

[illegible]

One Cent Per Share Payable on February 25

MINING EXCHANGE TO RE-OPEN

Committee on Incorporation was Appointed and it is Believed that Business Will Begin by the First of Next Week—Returns on a Carload Shipment from the Gold Dollar Mine at the Rate of Fifteen Ounces to the Ton.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the directors of the Gold Coin Gold Mining company held in this city today the regular dividend of 1 cent a share was declared payable Feb. 25. The amount will be $10,000. This is the 15th dividend by this company. The books will close on Feb. 20 and will reopen on Feb. 26.

Mining Exchange.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 15.—At a meeting held tonight at the city hall, which was attended by a large number of prominent business men, it was unanimously decided to re-establish the Cripple Creek Mining exchange. When the meeting was called to order, T. P. Airheart was elected temporary chairman and W. W. Kirby temporary secretary. The following committee on incorporation was appointed: Dr. Young, F. R. Bierbower and H. E. Hoyt, Ed Bell, Curtis J. Smith, C. S. Fletcher, E. C. Fleyschlag and J. F. Vardeman were appointed a committee to investigate and report at a meeting to be held next Saturday evening on the cost of renting the exchange building and necessary expenses. It is believed that the exchange will be doing business by the first of next week. Already 31 members have signed the list.

Gold Dollar Returns.

Returns have been received on a carload shipment from the Gold Dollar mine on Beacon hill, which show a settlement at the rate of 15 ounces to the ton. In connection with this shipment it may be stated that yesterday Manager L. E. Smith of the Prince Albert company made an examination of the underground workings of the Gold Dollar and reports that the rich ore is coming from a vein running through Prince Albert territory and which has been proved up right to the sidelines of that property. Mr. Smith expects to catch this shoot with a few feet of cross-cutting.

Tillery and Jones, the lessees on the Fannie B. of the El Paso company marketed 12 tons today of which 10 tons is estimated to run between four and five ounces to the ton and two tons of high grade mineral at several dollars to the pound.

BEACON HILL IS BECOMING POPULAR AGAIN

Recent Strikes Have Caused Renewed Interest.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 16.—As predicted in these columns a few weeks ago, Beacon hill is rapidly becoming popular with the prospector. A few more strikes and the hill will present as busy a scene as two years ago when on every 300-foot block miners could be found at work. The strikes on the Prince Albert and block 18 of the Arequa townsite on the east side and the El Paso and Kimberly properties on the west slope of the hill are the direct cause of the prosperity. Leases on the properties of the companies mentioned are being applied for and will soon be started up. J. B. Foley, who opened up ore on the Lillie, is one of the latest to start work in this section. He has taken a lease on block 2 of the Kimberly which he will equip with machinery and start prospecting at once for the rich shoot opened by Reardon, Hight and Simms. Work will be started tomorrow on the northwest corner of block 18 of the Arequa townsite by Williams and associates, sublessees, subject to a ratification of the lease by the original grantors Bennett and Myers. R. H. Simmons, who holds a bond and lease on this block, will make his first shipment from this property this week.

Strike in Mable M.

Stephen Klais, the well-known mining man of this district, leasing on the Mable M., has repeated his success in other portions of the camp by opening up what is believed to be the extension of the famous Lindsay shoot in a crosscut run at a depth of 50 feet. The lessee has uncovered 10 to 12 inches of rich sylvanite ore averaging $250 to the ton.

Noble and others, leasing on block 17 of the townsite, have also opened up 12 inches of pay in granite which assays from $100 to $[illegible]00 to the ton.

The Gold Dollar is shipping high grade mineral and the Prince Albert company is marketing ore from the company's workings and different leases with good prospects of a greatly increased output at no distant date.

On the Grace Greenwood.

The Burch brothers, operating on the Grace Greenwood on Gold hill under a three-years' lease, are in good ore and will soon be making regular and heavy shipments. Since taking hold of the lease, for which it is reported they paid a big cash bonus, they have straightened and retimbered the shaft and repaired and otherwise improved the buildings. Prospecting at a depth of 130 feet they have cut a strong vein four feet in width assaying from $50 to $60 a ton.

Little is known of the doings of the Smith-Moffat property, but it is common talk tonight that on shaft No. [illegible] of the Gold Knob company, located on Battle mountain, a big body of ore had been encountered. The vein is undoubtedly a continuation of that opened up in the Zeolite by the Moon-Anchor company, and the find will probably result in the starting up of that company's properties sooner than was originally intended.

TO PRODUCE FROM MAY B. LODE

The Columbine-Victor Company is All Ready for Work.

Special to the Gazette.

Victor, Feb. 17.—The litigation between the Columbine-Victor Deep Mining and Tunnel company and the Squaw Mountain tunnel company having been decided today in favor of the former company, attention will now be paid to production from the May B. lode, which contains the apex of the vein which has been awarded to the lode claim owners. Over $25,000 has been expended by the Columbine-Victor management in prosecuting dead work and proving up their rights to the ore. Over 1,000 feet of sinking and drifting was necessary to this end, and this dead work has resulted in a thorough opening up of the mine to the tunnel level. Ore has been opened up in the different levels and the mine has been put in thorough shape for heavy production in the near future.

Lease Forfeited.

The Keith and Grube lease on the Flat Top and Little Susie has been declared forfeited. The properties are owned by the Atlanta Cripple Creek and Creede Mining company, and adjoin the Fluorine on Copper mountain. At a meeting of the directors held yesterday the resignation of Ed M. Griffith, Jr., as vice president and director of the company was accepted and H. L. Shepherd of Cripple Creek was elected to succeed him, both as director and officer.

The lease held by Saunders & Co. on the Silver Tip has passed back to the Enola company through an arrangement between the lessee and the officers of the company. It is understood that the $75,000 bond has also been relinquished. The consideration paid is not made public.

Zenobia Shipment.

Simmons and associates, the lessees of the Zenobia, have just completed their shipment for the present month. It consists of 70 tons of ore of which 20 tons is estimated to bring values of $12 to the ton. It was sent to a Denver smelter. The remaining 50 tons was treated at the Brodie mill and was of about a two-ounce grade.

Langstaff & Co., leasing on the Pueblo, who have been shipping a considerable amount of low-grade ore for some time, sent out a carload of smelting grade yesterday. The ore was shipped to the Pueblo smelter.

For the first time in several months past the Modoc company has passed the usual dividend, but commencing March 1 it will start to pay quarterly dividends. The property is producing about a carload a day of ore that is returning values of from $30 to $40 per ton. It is learned that the management will shortly substitute a cage for the bucket now in use.

Deadwood Shipments.

Shipments from the Deadwood are averaging about three carloads per week. The ore runs from $40 to $50 per ton.

A steam plant has been put in operation at the Retort fraction adjoining the Hull City placer at Independence.

A 20-ton shipment was sent out from the Myers and Stumpf lease on the Whisper shaft of the Gold Sovereign yesterday. This lease is now producing a large tonnage of low-grade ore.

The Carpenter lease on the Findlay, tract 3, is producing from three to four carloads of ore per week that is settled for on a basis of close to four ounces to the ton. Taking a general average of values these results are obtained.

The east end of the Longfellow has been leased to Mr. Dunham and associates of Los Angeles.

IMPORTANT FIND ON THE POINTER

Lessee Anstie Has Three and a Half Feet of Ore.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 18.—H. J. Anstie, a gentleman well known in Colorado Springs and who is operating mining leases on an extensive scale in this district, has made an important find on the Pointer south of this city on Gold hill. Former lessees have expended a large sum of money on deadwork on this property from which Mr. Anstie is now about to realize handsome profits. The lease which runs two years from Feb. 1, 1899, was transferred to the present holder on Feb. 10 only a little more than a week ago. After a day or two spent in looking over the ground it was decided to sink a winze from the 100-foot level where a drift had been run on what was apparently a barren spot in the vein. With a few feet of work pay assays were obtained and tonight there is three and a half feet of ore opened up which will average $50 a ton in carload lots. Assays on the ore run all the way from $28.40 to $80.80. Ten tons of this ore was broken down today and as soon as machinery can be put on the claim and ore and shaft houses erected another producing mine will be added to Cripple Creek's list.

Favorite.

It is reported on reliable authority that in the company's workings on the Favorite at the 400-foot level of the mine a sylvanite streak which has been followed in an upraise 50 feet from the shaft has widened to 18 inches returning values of three ounces to the ton. Another find has also been made in the third level on the Pherson lease, where 12 inches assays as high as $72 to the ton. Eight tons of this ore have been saved and will be marketed next week.

The Pinto Leasing company's lease on the property from which its name was taken has expired and it is understood the mine will shortly be started up again by the Free Coinage company owning the property.

Republic.

Ziegler and Jones leasing on the J. I. C. of the Republic company report opening up a nice body of ore at a depth of 80 feet in their shaft. The pay streak is from 18 inches to two feet wide and will average better than two ounces to the ton. The vein is believed to be a continuation of that recently opened up in the Sitting Bull and Gold Knob properties.

Lessees on the Republic fraction and adjoining claims to the J. I. C. have also cut the same vein practically at surface from which they are already taking ore that will run from $19 to $28 per ton.

SURFACE VEIN ON MINNEHAHA.

The Find Carries a Streak of High-Grade Talc.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 19.—In the Golden Wedge on Raven hill lessees recently opened up high grade ore, and it was rumored at once that the vein traversed the Minnehaha of the Monarch property. Lessees immediately started work on the property and now have a strong surface vein opened up in trenches for a distance of 100 feet. The find is four feet wide, well defined and carries a streak several inches wide of high grade talc. The lessees are sinking a shaft on the lead and with proper depth will run a drift to the intersection of its lead and another which has [illegible]

the forerunner of many more to be made in this particular section. The ground is well located and of late increased attention has been given to property in the vicinity. The property is near the Bloomington and Zeolite of the Moon-Anchor company which many predict will develop into another shipper of the Moon-Anchor order.

Squaw Mountain is gaining in favor and more work is going on than for some time. The strike on Pappoose, which at last reports was holding out well, is responsible for the increased activity in this section. By the following it will be seen that work is to be commenced on properties of still another company. W. H. Jackson, representing Buffalo capital, after a thorough inspection of the camp today, made application to the officers of the Silver Gold Mining company for a lease on the Golden Wedge and Silver Gold properties on Squaw mountain. They adjoin the Columbine Victor and Pappoose properties and well known veins run through them.

HIGH ASSAYS ON JACK POT ORE.

Value of the Ore Body Improves with Every Foot of Work.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 20.—It was learned at the Jack Pot mine today that assays as high as $2,000 are now had from the drift run from the winze. The ore body at this depth, it is thought, will prove richer than found above. The value improves with every foot of work. Production from the mine has been hindered somewhat by the bad conditions of the road, which at times prevented ore hauling entirely. Through the contract work being done at the new shaft, ore can only be hoisted through it on one shift. There is now some 30 more feet of sinking to be done before the crosscut can be run to the drift started from the winze. By the middle of next week the contract work will be completed. The improvements being made on the old ore house will have been finished, a larger force of men will be put on and a big production will result. Returns are at hand which show that 1,196 tons was the production from the property for the month of January. The January accounts of the Creston Leasing company are now being made out and this week the January dividend will be declared. It is understood that the net profit for that month will be about $30,000.

Minnehaha Strike.

Lessees on the Minnehaha of the Monarch company have made another strike. Sinking in one of the trenches today a cross lead to the one already uncovered was struck. The find is about the same width as that opened last week, is well defined and from appearances the mineral will carry good pay values. The new lead is understood to be a continuation of the Golden Wedge vein. The lessees will continue trenching with the expectation of finding still another vein known to cross their ground. It will then be decided where is the best place to put down their shaft.

It is understood that the Pinto claim is to be worked by the owners, the Free Coinage Gold Mining company. The Pinto Leasing company which has been operating the property for some months under lease stopped work last week and are now moving their machinery.

Buffalo, New York, parties have been granted an 18 months lease on the property of the Silver Gold Mining company. A twenty per cent. royalty is stipulated for.

S. H. Brown has been granted a lease until November next on the old workings of the Jerseyville lease on the Mary McKinney, where there is understood to be quite a little rich ore left in the stopes of this block of ground.

APOTHECARIES

Meeting of the Board of Directors Yesterday—Brighter Prospects for the Future.

From Friday's Daily.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Apothecaries Gold Mining company was held at their office in the bank block yesterday afternoon.

The resignation of Mr. Frank Heron as secretary of the company was offered and accepted, and Mr. Horace Granfield of New York city was appointed to the vacancy, and Mr. J. D. Allaire of New York was made vice president. A lease was granted to McFarland and Love on a small portion of the company's holdings on Mineral hill, comprising about four acres of ground, on which an excellent showing has recently been made.

Nearly all the ground owned by the Apothecaries company is practically patented, receiver's receipts having been issued for nearly all of the 11 claims of the company.

SUIT DISMISSED

Griswold Suit Against Squaw Mountain Tunnel—Other News About Important Litigation.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Griswold suit against the Squaw Mountain Tunnel company has been dismissed.

The suit brought by The Pappoose company, Griswold and Byrer will be tried next Monday week. The plaintiffs claim that they are entitled to all ore lying beneath the Guess surface. The Squaw Mountain company asserts that the E. B. tunnel was located long prior to the Guess claim and that it is entitled to all veins found in ground not located before the tunnel location.

Furthermore that the Pappoose company has not yet discovered No. 4 vein but is taking ore out of No. 4½ which dips east and not west and that the lessees of the Guess are gophering and cross-cutting hoping to find No. 4 vein.

The Squaw Mountain company is preparing to enjoin the Pappoose company from taking out any ore from either vein No. 4 or 4½, from which latter vein Griswold has shipped some ore.

MINING GOSSIP.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Eight new mills are projected for San Juan county during the present year.

L. A. Brown of Woodland Park, at the depth of 11 feet, has uncovered a six-inch pay streak, from which he received returns of $5 in gold, $4 in silver and 13 per cent. copper, assay values.

The Arlington, in Red River district, New Mexico, recently came into a three-foot vein, carrying gold, copper and lead, from which returns of $300 per ton were obtained. An assay also returned $167 to the ton.

The Ajax mine and mill at Elizabethtown, N. M., has been restored to the owners of the property, a compromise having disposed of all litigation. The mill is to have its capacity increased before starting up.

The Fortune group on Little Ellen hill, Leadville district, is being prepared to make heavy shipments in a short time. Three drifts are now being run in the ore body, and the developments show heavy bodies of ore running well in gold, silver and lead.

The Colorado and Northwestern railroad has commenced to clear the road from Sunset to Ward. A large gang of men was put at work, and it is expected that if no bad weather intervenes the road will be entirely clear at an early day this week.

A patent has been granted to Franklin E. Jackson and Lucius R. Henley of Greentown, Indiana, for a gold separator. The apparatus consists of a concentrator and sluice with provision for a steady supply of water through a perforated pipe, supplied from a tank overhead.

Dawson City, Fremont county, claims to have developed a shipper. A wagon load of ore from the Copper King claim, treated at the American Zinc-Lead works at Canon City, netted $10 per ton. The owner claims to have 1,000 tons available that can be hauled to the smelter for $1 per ton.

[illegible]

Marked Change Yesterday on the Local Mining Stock Market

JACK POT'S FEBRUARY RECORD

What the Mine Has Accomplished During the First Half of the Present Month—Much High-Grade Ore Has Been Shipped—Royalties So Far This Month Will Reach Nearly $7,000—Gross Value of Ore Exceeds $35,000—Other Mining Notes.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

After more than a week of depression, in which there have been many disappointments and a great deal of realizing that has beaten down prices in many instances below their actual value, the week opened at the Mining exchange with something of the old-time vigor and healthfulness.

There was not present at the exchange the crowd that formerly thronged the place when the market was advancing at so rapid a rate, because from the showing made last week it was not thought generally that the opening of the present week would show any marked improvement. In fact, it was freely predicted last Saturday that prices would take a still greater tumble, and that the leader, Isabella, which has really affected the whole market by its eccentricity, would touch 75 cents early in the week. The public, therefore, lost a good deal of its interest in the mining stock market, and while there was a pretty good attendance there was nothing like the crowd of former days.

Surprise was in Store.

But there was a surprise in store for those who did attend the call yesterday, and they saw the market start out strong and gradually gain strength until it had recovered a large part of last week's loss and was tending upward at a very encouraging and surprising rate.

This state of affairs is most satisfactory to those who have maintained that the recent slump in the market was not indicative of a serious break, and that things would soon again return to their former condition and that the market would acquire a new life and firmness that would carry stocks even higher than they were taken by the first upward movement.

The conservative ones, those who did not lose their heads at the time of the so-called "boom" nor when things began to take a tumble, accounted for the general weakness of the market by the fact that the leader, Isabella, was so eccentric that no one could form any accurate idea of what was to transpire in the near future. The timid ones, seeing the downward tendency of the stock, hastened to let go of their holdings before they were compelled to pocket a loss, as they supposed. There were undoubtedly a number of such last Saturday night who were congratulating themselves on having "dumped" their Isabella without actually losing money. The action of the stock today only shows that there is no telling what a day may bring forth. Its net gain for the day may be said to be between 13 and 14 cents, over Saturday. It is accounted for by the reported strike in the property, particulars of which are given elsewhere.

Investors Holding Back.

The lack of support accorded the market last week was freely commented upon, especially by those who became easily frightened and who are inclined to the pessimistic upon the slightest provocation.

This apparent lack of support may be accounted for in large measure by the fact that investors have been holding back, believing that a slump was inevitable and that when it came they would be able to gather in what stock they wanted at the bottom instead of at the top of the market.

One instance of this was cited by a prominent broker yesterday, who stated that he had had a sum of money at his command for several weeks past to be used just as soon as in his judgment the market had reached its lowest mark. There are undoubtedly others who have had money to invest under similar instructions, and another gentleman who is not a broker stated to a Gazette man yesterday that for the past few weeks he had been holding several thousand dollars until stocks should reach a point below which they were not likely to go.

This may account for the "lack of support," and when this is considered in connection with the further fact that there has been an immense amount of heavy realizing, it is not at all strange that the market should have shown the effects.

With further serious storms a remote possibility during the remainder of the winter and a consequent greater activity at camp; with the new strikes that are bound to be made in the Cripple Creek district this year, and with a much healthier tone of the stock market, it is reasonable to suppose that something of the old-time activity and strength will shortly characterize the local mining stock market.

JACK POT'S SHOWING FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

Reports from the Jack Pot property show that there has been a good deal of high grade ore shipped lately, and that things are looking more encouraging than ever. As Manager Davenport expressed it a few weeks ago, "everything is lovely and the goose hangs high." From all that can be learned from reliable sources, the altitude of the aforementioned goose has not been materially diminished, but rather increased.

Not long ago there were twelve tons of strippings sorted from the drift in the winze, and the strippings run very high. There is no guess work about it, for this fact is known to the officials of the company.

Here are a few figures obtained yesterday from an officer of the Jack Pot company which will show what the mine has been doing this month, as well as what the outlook is.

There were 909.972 gross tons produced from the 1st to the 17th of February, the gross value of which was $35,459.41, and from which the Jack Pot company received in royalties $6,905.51. The average value per ton of this ore was $38.

From the 1st to the 19th of February there have been shipped 1,255 tons of low grade ore and 239 tons of high grade ore. The general average per day has been 78 tons.

VERNER Z. REED BUYS A GROUP OF FOUR CLAIMS.

Mr. V. Z. Reed yesterday consummated a deal by which he becomes the owner of a group of claims on Tenderfoot hill. They are known as the Deadwood Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and cover over 23 acres of ground.

The four claims were owned by Mr. A. F. Woodward and others and by them were sold to Mr. Reed. The claims are patented and have a very fair prospective showing and it is possible that they will be actively developed in the near future.

Tenderfoot hill seems to be coming into a good deal of prominence of late, and it is not unlikely that some startling information may be forthcoming very soon concerning a property not a thousand miles distant from this Deadwood group.

ELDORA MINES.

The Storm Only Temporarily Interfered With Work.

Special to the Gazette.

Eldora, Colo., Feb. 16.—Notwithstanding the stormy weather many more people are coming into camp than are going out. The stage trips are being made on sleds, the sleighing being fine and good time is made. Our people console themselves with the thought that it is not near as cold in this new, wild mining camp as it has been in the sedate, moral towns like Longmont, Greeley and Colorado Springs. So far as reported there is no suffering this week from lack of food or fuel.

No more mines have been closed down and the most of those that did close for a few days have been supplied with fuel and are putting the men at work again.

This week has not been as cold as last week was, but the wind continues to blow.

Many Shipments Ready.

A great stir will be made in the shipments of ore just as soon as the roads are in condition so that the teams can get to the mines. The Village Belle, Virginia, Terror, Revenge, the Denver group and other properties have large quantities of ore now on their dumps ready for shipping.

Bids will be opened the last of this week for sinking the shaft on the Ironsides 50 or more feet. Two shifts have been working on this property all winter with promising results. This property will undoubtedly be added to the list of regular shippers during the next two months.

A good strike was made this week on Mineral hill, south of Tennessee mountain. A large vein was opened up which carries gold, copper and lead which gives returns of $50 per ton. Several properties have given strong indications of carrying a good percentage in copper.

Recent Transfers.

Billie Wanner has sold to George F. Plumb a quarter interest in the Gold Cloud, McKinley, Jay Bird and Elephant lodes.

R. W. King has sold to W. P. Wagg and S. B. Hongan the War Cloud, Adela, Valley View and Irene Blanco lodes and the Mineral Point mill site.

Martha Rogers has sold to George W. Fairman a half interest in the Honeymoon.

H. J. Lucid has purchased of L. H. Iverson a half interest in the Champion lode.

W. A. Scott has sold to B. W. Townsend a third interest in the Savannah lode.

E. Hooper has purchased of H. B. Hayden a sixteenth interest in the Ora Grande lode for $150.

M. J. Mullen has sold to J. W. Cavens a sixth interest in the Silver Brick for $1,500.

L. B. Allen has sold to A. R. Carsrud a third interest in the Gold Fountain, Rising Sun, Clefton and Rosebud lodes.

Robert Hughes has sold to P. A. Devon an eighth interest in the Anything and Rosaland lodes.

The Eldora Mining company has purchased of Ira P. George the Ben Hur, Nellie Bly, Collingstone, Sheboygone and Huckleberry lodes.

W. C. Russell has sold to Cash Coulter the Little Gem lode.

E. G. Dewitt has sold to Tutt and Penrose a third interest in the Commandante lode for $750.

H. C. Carsrud has purchased a two-thirds interest in the Gold Fountain group on Mineral mountain.

CARBONATE CAMP SNOWBOUND.

Leadville's Production Greatly Curtailed by the Recent Storm.

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Feb. 19.—The old carbonate camp is experiencing exciting times in one way and another nowadays. It was getting a big hump on itself in tonnage production when the snow blockade and coal famine interposed a temporary and partial halt. The output was approximating 2,200 tons of ore of all kinds, the Ibex mine alone yielding at the rate of 10,000 tons per month of gold ore of all classes, when the mine had to be shut down because the Chrysolite branch of the D. & R. G. railroad connecting with the Breece hill mines got snowed in. The delivery of ores to the smelter was thus prevented. Nor could sleds be employed, the ore haulers refusing to haul any more for the Ibex without a contract for a year of hauling was made. The mine, however, kept its pumps going on all the half dozen shafts and the 35 tons of coal daily consumed was hauled to the Ibex in sleds. It is expected that the Chrysolite branch blockade will be raised in a day or two and mining of ore will be resumed. At the time of the shutdown the Ibex employed 580 men.

The Resurrection also managed to get coal enough to keep its pumps agoing, preventing drowning out. It expects shortly to resume mining again. The yield is a $20 gold ore.

The Lillian Mines.

The Lillian mines, under the management of Tingley S. Wood, but operated by a number of tributers, are outputting some high grade ore.

The gold belt is to be considerably extended this summer towards the northeast. On the Board of Trade lode, a half mile from the Dolly B., a shaft is being sunk that is to be 7x18 feet. This is the biggest shaft in Leadville.

The unwatering of the flooded downtown mines is now nearly an accomplished fact. The pumping has gone on steadily since October 14th, the coal bill alone so far amounting to $20,000. The mines within the influence of the pumping proposition are the Penrose, Starr, Bon Air, Northern or Clipper, Upper and Lower Welcon, Bohn, and Coronado. These are all expected to resume within a month. They are in the lead-silver area.

Activity in Lead Mines.

The upward tendency of lead has given a big boost to the lead-producing mines and a number of them are in "clover." Among them is the Mab under the management of Sam D. Nicholson. They are making a heavy output. With his Ute and Ulay proposition, Nicholson is undoubtedly the largest single lead miner in Colorado. He is the most active miner today in Leadville and will soon rank with Moffat and Stratton in prominence as a mining man.

The Catalpa-Crescent mines are now producing manganese ore at the rate of 2,500 tons per month. It goes to Pueblo and Chicago.

The Yak tunnel, designed to cut the Breece hill gold mines at depths of 800 to 1,000 feet, is just crossing the Pilot fault, where it encountered difficulty because of broken rock. The tunnel is in something over 7,200 feet and the Pilot fault once crossed it will be a big success.

Leadville has an immense area of virgin ground, both in the gold and lead-silver areas and there is still a large field here for mining operations on a large scale. But it takes big money to begin with. As most all the country is patented the best of titles can be had.

[illegible]

President Nelson B. Williams Doubts That One Has Been Made

BUT SAYS A NEW VEIN HAS BEEN FOUND

It is a Large Body of Fluorine—Discovered in a Cross Cut From the Ninth Level—Runs From $8 to $10 Per Ton and May Pay to Work

Isabella opened at $1.07 per share on change yesterday.

At the close all the sales were being made at $1.17 and after the close and late last evening $1.25 was being freely bid for from 1,000 to 5,000 share blocks.

This shows that Isabella is going much stronger ex-dividend than when it was dividend on and shows a clean gain of about 20 cents over Saturday's close.

All day long there were persistent rumors of another phenomenal strike having been made in the Isabella company's workings. It evidently added much more to the value of the stock in the general public's eye than did the declaration of a 6 per cent quarterly dividend, for the price of the shares began to advance immediately, whereas they have been going down ever since the declaration of the dividend.

Everyone was speculating what the stock would do today. The majority seemed to think that it would make further advances and one broker expressed compassion for any unfortunate one among his fraternity who had not covered his shorts. When the rise took place there were evidences that the shorts were covering, and later on orders for the stock from Cripple Creek came pouring in and made a very bullish market.

President Nelson B. Williams came in from Denver about 10:30 last night. He had been there a couple of days in the interests of the company, looking at machinery, etc. He was met by a representative of the Gazette at the train and was asked concerning the matter. He said that he had been in Denver with Manager Kilborn for two days and had not heard of any phenomenal strike being made. "I fear that the reports are greatly exaggerated," he continued. "We have cut what we suppose is the Buena Vista vein from the crosscut at the 10th level station, and it shows up remarkably well, but there is nothing phenomenal about it."

"The only new strike that I know of is an entirely new vein which has been cut in a crosscut from the ninth level. It is a wide fluorine-stained vein. There is 20 feet of the stuff, which runs from $8 to $10 per ton. It is something entirely new to the mine and we think that it will eventually pay to work on account of its great dimensions.

"What we suppose to be the Buena Vista vein, cut from the 10th level, is also 20 feet wide, but the larger part of it is broken up matter, the pay streak being from 15 to 24 inches wide.

"The mine as a whole is looking very well indeed. There is ore in sight in a large number of places in the workings but what it will all run is something that is impossible to figure upon at this time. Assays are very encouraging, but they are often deceptive. It is the returns from shipments that count.

"It seems improbable that another phenomenal strike should have been made, else we should have heard of it."

The brokers and mining men generally were talking big things about the supposed phenomenal strike yesterday. Some of them had the story that the crosscut from the 10th level had run onto a big shoot of ore in the Buena Vista vein which showed values as high as $70,000 per ton. Others had it that the stope in the 9th level had again shown great improvement and that the bonanza sylvanite ore had again come in. Their faith and that of their clients was well indicated by the manner in which they bid for the stock and bought it up to $1.25 per share.

[illegible]

The Fact Has Been Determined Beyond a Peradventure for Two Feet of Sylvanite has Been Encountered

The Elkton-Walter ore shoot has been opened up in the Tornado company's territory on Raven hill.

This has been proved beyond a peradventure for the Elkton company has twice unintentionally run into Tornado ground on the ore body and some of the stuff discovered there is rich in sylvanite and quite in line with the old bonanza ore that used to come from the famous Walter shoot.

The Tornado company owns the fractional claims known as the Pet, Snide and Gregory, joining the Walter claim immediately on the north and are so fortunately situated as to give the company over 700 feet of the famous vein. The levels from the Elkton-Walter ground have all been run up to the line dividing the two properties, and all, it is understood, contained good ore at the point of intersection. On the second and fourth levels of the Walter the work was carried on into Snide ground: on the second level for a distance of 12 feet before the mistake was discovered and on the fourth level for a distance of over 60 feet.

What is very important to the Tornado company is the fact that owing to the topography of Raven hill the second and fourth levels of the Walter cut the Snide at a considerable depth. The second level, for instance, runs into the Tornado company's claim at a depth of 575 feet, while the fourth level taps it just 200 feet deeper, or at 775 feet. The vein is from one to two feet wide, and is very rich, specimens from it being very liberally bespattered with large flakes of sylvanite and running, of course, from a few dollars to many thousands per ton.

Until quite recently the Tornado company's ground was owned entirely by Dr. J. W. Graham and the late ex-Gov. Job A. Cooper, both of Denver. Within the past few weeks some large blocks of the stock were placed on the market through Messrs. Shove, Aldrich & Co. and eagerly taken up—as many as 600,000 shares having been disposed of in six days. Since then further property has been acquired by the company and portions of the Jack G., Little Nellie and Wellington claims added to its holdings. It will be remembered that portions of these same claims were purchased over a year ago by the Ingham Consolidated company from the owner, the New York company. The remaining portions have now been gathered in by the Tornado people and all is now taken up with the exception of a small fraction on the Wellington claim.

The management of the Tornado company recognizes that all it has to do now that rich ore has been demonstrated to exist in its ground, is to go down and get it. With this end in view a siege of active development work will be instituted and everything done to develop the big showing below the surface. A new hoist has been purchased and other arrangements made which will result in the Tornado being as handsomely equipped as its very close neighbor, the Elkton.

Dr. Graham is now and for a long time has been a director in the Elkton company. Little or no work was done on the Tornado property until February, 1898, the owners preferring to wait until the north extensions of the Elkton-Walter workings should reach the Tornado line, and thus prove the continuance of the vein and ore shoots into Tornado ground. Since February, 1898, operations have been conducted upon a comparatively small scale, their object being rather the development of the property than the extraction of ore. The property has been producing steadily, the ore shipments ranging in grade from $38 to $150 per ton and netting the company a profit of about $2,000 per month.

The Tornado properties are fortunately located, as every inch of work done on the Elkton helps to develop and prove up its properties and the remarkable gain in depth is another distinct advantage. The main shaft of the company is only 8 feet north of the north endline of the Walter and several levels have already been driven south and up to Walter territory, and others from 100 to 200 feet in the other direction.

The company is now in excellent shape to push work. Its territory has quite recently been doubled in extent, there is the goodly sum of $37,500 and 100,000 shares of stock in the treasury, there is known rich ore below and the company is making a nice little monthly profit to jog along with.

The management consists of J. W. Graham, president; Sherwood Aldrich, vice president; and Eugene P. Shove, secretary and treasurer.

BIG DEAL COMPLETED.

The National Gold Extraction Company Makes Some Purchases.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Feb. 14.—The National Gold Extraction company, the owners and incorporators of which are Messrs. Tutt, Penrose and MacNeill, the well known mill men of Colorado Springs, has today completed the purchase of the Kilton sampler at Goldfield and the Kilton Clorination reduction works at Florence, Colorado. Contracts have been let to bring the capacity of the Florence works up from 60 to 70 tons per day. This work will take about two months to complete. In the meantime the sampler at Goldfield will be completely overhauled and fitted out with the latest improved automatic sampling machinery. All ores treated by the company will be sampled in Cripple Creek and although the management is practically the same the new company will in no way conflict with the Colorado-Philadelphia Reduction works at Colorado City or the Cripple Creek sampler, as the plants are located the one on the broad gauge and the other on the narrow gauge road. The actual cost of construction for the plants, exclusive of the land on which they are built was $107,000. They were erected only about a year ago and were in active operation about three months and are therefore practically new. The officers of the new company will be C. L. Tutt, president; C. M. MacNeill, vice-president and Spencer Penrose, secretary and treasurer; and J. Q. McDonald, late manager of the Brodie mill in Cripple Creek, manager.

PINE CREEK MINES.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Manager Steffen of the Geiger has a force of men taking out ore and piling it up ready for shipment.

Sinking goes on at the Plateau mine, on Colorado hill, and the shaft is now over 550 feet deep, and the deepest in the district.

The E. M. Park Mining and Milling company is working a good force of men in its property. A new plant of machinery will go up at an early date.

Developments continue in the Schultz property, and it will be on the shipping list this year.

Work is progressing favorably on the Rohling, Fish, Nugget and many other promising properties.

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[illegible]

They Are of Handsome Cloth and Are Trimmed With the Costliest and Richest Furs.

FUR MILITARY JACKET

The Long Coat, Pointed in the Back, Will Be Fashionable This Winter and Spring—Some of the Chic, Pretty Street Designs.

Paris, Feb. 10.—Although it is nearly spring, as fashion writers are fond of saying, in order to rush the season, it

"I SAW A CHIC BERNHARDT MANTLE."

is a fact that a long winter remains ahead of us. Specially long to these who love green grass and waiving trees.

Paris women are not proverbially fond of nature; and they seek to make winter attractive by designing so many pretty and tasteful costumes. It is really wonderful the variety they effect.

In the other great winter cities, they have a stated design for coat and skirt and cling to it, but the Paris woman revels in the short military jacket of fur; and in the pointed fur coat—quite out of the ordinary. In a way she clings to the styles but she allows herself wide variation for individual taste.

It is said that a French woman never throws anything away. Certainly she has used up her odds and ends of fur this year, for her gowns are trimmed with narrow panels, with pockets and with small bands of fur of all kinds, from the richest to the cheapest.

A Bernhardt Mantle.

On the street I saw a very chic Bernhardt mantle worn over a gown of purple velvet. The mantle was made of heavy mingled goods with the foundation of wool and the figures of silk. The background of the material was a light ecru color, and the figures shaded in two tones of purple.

The mantle reached the edge of the dress skirt, which swept the ground. It fitted very close at the back and sides, while the front formed a box effect. The front was made of light ecru ladies' cloth stitched heavily and trimmed with very large pearl buttons, around the edge of which was a tiny cut steel border.

The revers of this Bernhardt mantle were of black sable. They turned back from a vest of pale purple silk. About the neck was a full chiffon tie of the same color with ends that were accordion plaited and trimmed with narrow frills of the chiffon.

There was something very smart about the sleeves. They had only the slightest fulness at the shoulder, but at the wrist rounded away very much like the fashionable capes do at the front; they were finished by a ruffle of light weight ladies' cloth.

The hat worn with the wrap was very pretty. It was shaped like what we call at home, the short back sailor. Over the crown there was another crown of purple velvet, which was secured with a straight band of the same material. The inside of the brim was quilted with chiffon the same delicate shade as the vest of the waist.

Pompons of ostrich feathers and soft aigrettes trimmed the hat, combined with a knot of ecru color lace which was set at the base of the crown in front.

A handsome black sable muff was carried, lined with purple satin, and the gloves were of undressed kid. They were evidently made to order for they matched without the merest difference in tone, the color of the gown.

A Walking Coat.

When the French woman goes walking she invariably wears a coat that is close fitting.

A very pretty blonde was dressed in a skirt of black crepon. It fitted close over the hips and was just a good walking length. It was not weighted with lead to keep the wind from blowing it up, but was held in place by straps. These straps were sewed to the lining at about the knee line and allowed only enough width for freedom in walking so that when the wind blew the skirt could not get out of shape.

The skirt was lined with a brilliant plaid silk and finished with a dust ruffle about four inches wide.

The wrap was of light gray broadcloth. It fitted the figure tightly and buttoned straight down the front. From the waist line it slanted until the back was as narrow as a man's coat. The sleeves were small without any fulness and extended in a point over the hands. The ruffle which trimmed the sleeves of the bodice of the gown formed the sleeve trimming for the wrap also.

The young woman wore a fur boa and muff of Persian lamb.

Her hat was a black felt, very glossy and satiny. It was trimmed with velvet bows and an immense rosette of white mousseline de sole covered with black net.

Very Military.

Very military indeed was one costume. It consisted of a plaid skirt and astrachan jacket. The colors used in the plaid were dark red, a dull green, and brown, with a fine pin stripe of black. The background, however, was of the red.

The skirt had a short train and there were neither plaits nor gathers at the back. The skirt was gored to fit the figure and instead of the customary buttons this matron fastened her jacket with small oxidized safety pins.

The jacket looked very chic with its broad belt of military red ribbon. It was clasped with a buckle formed of swords and trumpets which were also of oxidized silver. Across the front of the jacket were broad silk cords put on just as you see them on an army officer's uniform.

A hat was worn of dark red velvet trimmed with a white bird. This was the only trimming needed, as the crown was high and full, forming a decoration in itself.

A little doggie accompanied the military-gowned woman. His neck was trimmed with a band of brilliant red ribbon which was fastened to a solid gold collar. His mistress' muff was of shaggy, black fur to match his own pretty, natural coat.

I caught the back view of another young woman who wore a gown of iron gray cashmere. Both the skirt and waist were made with utmost severity with the exception that the latter was blouse in front.

A Collarette.

She wore no wrap, but thrown carelessly around her shoulders was a collarette of silver fox lined with blue satin. Her hat was of smooth material with very high crown. It was trimmed with little frills of narrow ribbon which ran from the center of the crown to the edge of the brim.

The young woman to whom she talked wore a tailor made suit of mouse color suiting, which was lined throughout with bright green taffeta.

She carried a muff of dark velvet and wore a collarette of the same material. The collarette covered only the shoulders and extended below the waist in front, something like a fichu. The collar was high and curved.

The hat was of chenille with trimmings of wings and rosettes of ribbon.

All gloves this year match the costume and undressed kid is very much the vogue for street wear.

"VERY MILITARY, INDEED, WAS ONE COSTUME."

"WHEN SHE GOES WALKING."

The throne of the shah of Persia is undisputably the richest and most dazzling ceremonial seat that has ever graced a royal palace. Unlike the usual kingly throne, it is not a chair, but a sort of bed in massive silver, richly ornamented with beautiful carving of allegorical figures, martial attributes and animals' heads in high relief. The parts not so decorated are incrusted with enormous diamonds, around which sparkle designs in other precious stones. To make this fairy tale bed even more gorgeous the present shah has placed a cover at one end and a cushion at the other, both of which are very finely embroidered with pearls, sapphires, rubies and emeralds and are valued at $5,000,000.

A SATURDAY NIGHT TRAGEDY.

By AUGUSTA PRESCOTT.

It was a bleak, dismal day; and the place bleaker and more dismal than the day. Yes, it was shivering cold that morning at the morgue, although outside the air was damp and foggy but not cold.

The people who visit the morgue are seldom happy souls. None more miserable than I, that bleak, dismal day, as I sneaked in and as quietly crept out.

I was looking for a face; and I found it!

Never shall I forget—what a commonplace way to begin a tragedy—the day on which I went out from my home with the brand of Cain upon my forehead and the heart of a murderer in my bosom.

I have lived it over again a thousand times; and suffered a thousand tortures. And the sight of the face afterwards, in the morgue. Oh, it was too terrible. My head swims and my brain grows tortuous when I recall it. Recall it! God! Do I ever forget it?

I came home that day drunk. Not blind, but ugly, as men get when they have taken a glass too much; and whisky always did craze me.

We had been married only a year, my Mary and I, and we were looking into the beyond very earnestly. Mary was happy as a lark all day long, for she was a loving wife and longed to fill our home with the glad voices that make home worth having. I was happy, too. I had turned over my new leaf a year before; and with God's help had kept it clean. Yes, from Tom Dean, the drunkard, I had become Tom Dean, the sober. I had not taken one drop since I was married, and Mary and I were as proud of it as we could be. And spring was coming. Spring with new life and new responsibilities.

I don't know how it happened, but it must have been my good fortune that tempted me. I had got a raise that day and the thought of promotion made my spirits rise. My companions knew it, too, and they came crowding around me after work was over, urging me to treat and show what a good fellow I was. Five dollars a month may not be much to some people, but to our little family it was a great deal. Mary would make it go as far as 50, I thought, as I finished my work that afternoon, and I planned how I would surprise her with the extra money the next pay day.

I can't tell yet how it came about, but I soon found myself in the street with a crowd of fellows around me—all with a crowd of fellows around me, all I knew I was in a saloon over the bar. That was all, but it meant a great deal, for I drank not one but many glasses, and when I got home that night it was late—and I was drunk.

Mary was sitting up for me. Poor girl, she had walked the street for an hour watching our door for fear of missing me, and she was tired. But when she saw me. Oh, shall I ever forget that look? Dazed though I was, I saw the horror in her eyes; and maudlin though the whisky had made me, I read her reproach.

And it maddened me.

"Mary," I said, "go to bed."

"Oh, Tom," she began, but she couldn't get any farther. She sprang toward me, threw her arms around my neck and began sobbing as though she would never stop.

"Let go of me," I said, trying to shake her off. But she clung closer.

"Oh, Tom, Tom," she cried, and each time I thought she would sob her heart out.

"D—— you," I shouted, pulling at her arms that were clasped around my neck. "If you don't shut up with your 'Oh, Tom, Tom,' I'll kill you."

At this Mary let go and drew back from me as though I had struck her. "I mean it," I yelled, now crazy with a drunken frenzy, "and if you don't believe it, take that." And before I knew it I had hit her square in the face. She grasped my coat with one hand and fought off the blows with the other. But I grasped her by the throat, and maddened by her white, desperate face, struck her again and again.

When I loosed her she fell flat upon the floor and I thought she was dead; but no, in a minute she struggled to her feet and staggered toward the door. I stood stupidly watching her. She opened the door and fell upon the sill.

Brute that I was, I can hardly bear to recall it even now, I staggered to the door after her and pushed her out with my foot. I noticed, as I did so, that she lay still and that there was a little stream of blood trickling down her forehead. I stood gazing at her in stupid wonder for a minute, then I slammed the door and locked it—with her outside.

The next morning I was awakened by a stream of yellow sunlight which crept in through a broken blind. I sat upright for a minute wondering what had happened, for I lay partly dressed upon the floor while the bed stood white and untouched on the opposite side of the room.

Then it all came back. But where was Mary? Half dazed, still, and with my head splitting I walked to the door and opened it. She was not there and I would have thought it all a horrid dream but for a trickle of blood upon the doorsill and a rag of Mary's dress which had torn off in the door. I called Mary but she did not come. I called louder but she did not answer. As I called again the people down stairs came out into the hall and I slunk back. They must not know.

But soon I began to hear strange noises in the street. Peeping out through the blinds I saw a crowd talking excitedly and in the midst a bluecoat who was bending over something.

The crowd grew larger and larger, I quietly watching from above; and after what seemed to me hours, they came with a wagon and took it away—the body of a woman. She was young and pretty, for I got a glimpse of her face. And yes, God forgive me! It was Mary!

The next day I went to work—for they must not know—and that night I moved away. I expected every minute that they would come and get me; but meanwhile I worked with a quiet doggedness, for a man dreads to be arrested—and for murder. Days I worked and nights I dreamt dreams—oh, such dreams. And so two days passed away.

The third day an awful fascination drew me towards the morgue, for there I read that they had carried the woman and I went down. I chose noon, when I could go without leaving my work, and in the brief five minutes I was there I identified Mary. I knew her, laid out, though she was, with 50 other women, all cold and bruised. I should have known her in ten millions, Mary with her smooth brow and gentle face. How changed she was. What dark lines under her eyes. I might easily not have known her—she was so different.

I went back to my work. Why did they not come to arrest me? There was a reward out for the murderer of the woman who lay in the street dead. Strange that they did not suspect me.

One week later, though it seemed a year, I went back home. I could not tell what drew me there, but when Saturday night came there came thoughts of Mary and home and I could not keep away.

The rooms were empty when I opened the door, and when I stepped inside I felt ghostly and creepy. The bed lay smooth and white as a week ago. The twilight crept in through the windows. The furniture, poor but comfortable, stood in the old places in the room. Beyond was Mary's pantry all set with tins—just as she had left it that day. Even her work basket was there with a stocking hanging from one side of it. I stepped over to the rocking chair—my chair—and there stood my slippers as she had set them a week ago—the night I had struck her down—and here was my jacket by the stove to warm.

An agony of remorse came over me. "Mary, Mary," I cried aloud, throwing myself upon the floor and breaking—man though I was—into wild sobs. "Mary, come back, for God's sake. Come back."

There was a rustle from the room beyond: and then I felt a soft hand upon my head while a gentle voice said: "Tom, Tom, dear."

I sat bolt upright.

"Forgive me, Tom."

It was Mary's voice; and Mary herself, none other than my own Mary. I held out my hand and she took it. "Forgive me, Tom," she said again.

"Forgive," I cried as soon as I could speak, "there is nothing for me to forgive. Mary, Mary!"

And then in the quiet evening, she told me how she had crept down the stairs that awful night, all stunned, and how the kindly people down stairs had taken her in. For three days she lay there between life and death for they feared that her skull was fractured. But how she came back to strength in a few days under their kind nursing. "I knew you would come back Tom," said she, "and so I came up here and waited for you."

"But the woman in the street?" I asked.

"Oh, she was a stranger," said Mary, sadly. "Poor thing! They have found her murderer."

I shuddered at the word, for well I knew how narrow had been my escape.

It is 20 years now since I drank that glass too much. But I have never forgotten that awful night. Nor have I told it. It is a secret between Mary and me. But when I am gloomy and haunted by the past Mary touches me on the shoulder and says: "Tom, dear Tom, I have forgotten it long ago."

"I'LL KILL YOU!"

THE [illegible] HEAD OF THE POPE.

POPE LEO XIII.

The present serious illness of the pope has led his admirers into the making of beautiful medallions which are being circulated among his friends in Rome.

The pope, who will enter his ninetieth year March 2, is fearfully weak; but he insists on giving audiences daily. He even receives visitors although his physicians tell him that it is fatal to do so.

The new head of the pope shows his holiness with a serene smile upon his face. He looks the grand old man.

He has recently been made acquainted with the name of his probable successor and is only waiting for the end.

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112 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

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That we are always ready to take your butter, eggs, potatoes, pork and produce of all kinds in exchange for groceries, paying you the highest market price and selling you goods as low as the lowest.

F. A. PLYMPTON & CO.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WOODLAND PARK.

Brann and Bogart are still driving their cross cut to the east with the intention of striking the foot wall of the same quartz dyke, where, from indications, they expect to tap a good lead.

It is suggested here that the Cripple Creek hills looking to the division of El Paso county are a mistaken conception. The framers ought to have included Colorado Springs while they were at it.

J. W. Frank and O. N. Abbott have resumed operations upon the Buntin Bay group.

C. L. Herrington has finished his contract on the Garden City group of claims southwest of town and is now off on a business trip to Caribou.

W. M. O'Connor made a business trip to Gillett this week.

Mrs. S. F. Sevano was visiting at Colorado Springs last week.

Billy Huber left last week for a visit to Alliance, Neb. We presume a new mining company to operate in Woodland Park will be the next thing.

George Rodick, Jim Brunsill and J. C. Ferill were Springs visitors this week.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Valdwell called in a body upon them one evening last week and a very pleasant time was had.

Charles Martin, of Midland, has moved into the Hobbs house for the winter.

Miss Christina Rodick of the Midway camp was visiting in town this week.

Josh Johnston will occupy the George Ricken cottage this summer, having purchased the same.

Fred Bartlett returned from Denver last Wednesday and is now installed as chief clerk in Judge Herrington's office.

F. W. Gone, of Denver, was in town last week and closed a contract for spruce poles for the Denver Paper mills.

A. A. Morrison and family left last Thursday for Eldora, where they will make their future home.

J. S. Kearney was over from West Creek last Thursday, consulting the legal fraternity here with a view to getting even with some alleged swindlers.

Fred Palmer has plenty of room nowadays, being the sole and lonely occupant of the Woodland hotel.

It would seem from letters received from Denver recently that the ownership of several hundred lots of the Woodland Park townsite is not yet definitely settled.

Law's mill is cutting lumber at North Cripple Creek.

Johnston and Anderson returned from Denver last week and are now at work at their camp, east of Pemberton.

Billy Ramsdell was in town last week, the first time since his feet were frozen so badly in November. He is minus nine toes—and will be lame for a long time to come.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hackman, on last Sunday morning, a son. Mother and child doing well.

Word comes from a private source that the Frisco mill will start as soon as danger from freezing is past.

W. I. Fuzell was in town last week, and generously contributed $3 to the city, by request of Police Magistrate Batly, on account of indulging in too much booze, thereby disturbing the peace and quiet of our citizens.

Mrs. Norris and daughter have returned from a visit to Denver and are now at home at Green's camp, near the Peak.

The Cincinnati company, working on the top of Pike's Peak, have been obliged to abandon camp, owing to the immense amount of snow there, it having buried their cabins completely. They will resume operations as soon as spring opens.

Gibbs and McHenry were in from Lester's camp last Sunday, and report everything as promising there.

Watches and clocks at reduced figures, at Robertson's.

Men's leather gloves	20c
Men's good overalls	35c
Men's all-wool underwear	50c

B. G. Robbins' grand opening sale, the old Postoffice room.

Ashby has all you want in silverware or jewelry. Good goods and low prices.

CALHAN.

Wednesday evening a young man working for Mr. Lem Gammon at Ramah, met with quite an unusual accident. While on the tower of Mr. Gammon's wind mill he lost his balance, and to avoid the fall made a grab for some of the frame work and threw his hand into the working portion of the mill, which prevented the fall and held him fast until two men came to his relief. The skin and flesh was cut to the bone around his wrist, with the exception of about an inch. Fortunately for the young man, Dr. Scott of this place happened to be in Ramah at the time and was at once summoned and dressed the wound, which proved to be very painful. The young man took the train for the hospital at the Springs the next day. His name was not learned.

Mr. Cunningham's magic lantern show of Cuban scenery was at the school house on Thursday evening, and showed to a small crowd on account of short notice advertising.

Lew Woodring returned home Thursday after an absence of several months in the southern part of the county.

Mr. Albert Petty went to Denver on Wednesday, returning on Saturday.

Mr. Reed of Colorado Springs, one of our sheep industrial men with ranches at Risol's, visited Calhan Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Ed Pau was in Calhan on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Will Crow, one of our industrious young men, who is making a start in the sheep industry, was in town Saturday and reports the severe loss to him of about 100 sheep in the storm of the 10th inst.

The sect on men on the Rock Island are very busy clearing the cuts of the snow caused by the recent storms.

Mr. Lester Scott returned home Saturday, after an absence of several months in Iowa and other eastern states.

Roy Palmer came up from the ranch Saturday to spend Sunday at home.

Mr. Albert Donovan of Colo. Springs was in Calhan visiting friends on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Will Lewis of Mr. Carroll's bridge gang, came down from Falcon to spend Sunday among friends.

Mr. Wilson, an associate of Dr. Chamberlain's dental parlors at the Springs, was kept very busy extracting and stopping aches at the Palmer house Friday and Saturday. He intends making periodical visits to Calhan in the future—information that will no doubt be thankfully received by the aching community.

Miss Florence Lane, school teacher of the Lone Star, visited her sister, Mrs. Wise of Peyton, Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Nelson & Wilson have placed a small steam engine in their blacksmith shop, to be used principally in running a steel drill and emery wheel, preparatory for the rushing business that begins with them during the spring season.

Miss Keeton, the teacher of the school at the Independence, returned to her home on the Little Fountain on Sunday, her term having expired.

1,000 pairs sample gloves and mittens, at your own price. Robbins' new clothing store.

Send your sick watch or clock to Robertson to be doctored up. He will make it "good as new."

50c quality fleece underwear, only 50c. All-wool mittens per pair, 10c, at Robbins' new clothing store.

FRANCEVILLE.

A box social will be given by Mr. Frank Curtis of the Mountain View school house on Washington's birthday. The young ladies are expected to bring well-filled boxes.

There has been a good deal of sickness in the community lately due to the extremely cold weather.

Mr. Bequet's mother is reported quite ill.

The children of Mr. John Maddox are all quite sick with something that resembles scarlet fever.

Mr. Bickerton is kept very busy at his coal mines these cold days. Sometimes 11 wagons are waiting at once for coal.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy of Franceville are visiting in Canon City.

Wallace Colyer has just returned from Danville, where he has been helping build a house for Mr. E. J. Lewis.

Mr. and Mrs. John Le Londe and mother returned from a visit in Colorado Springs.

Grandpa Kennedy has been visiting Mr. W. T. Colver for the past week.

New classes organized at Guinn's Commercial college, Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 2, 1899.

For good honest work in the jewelry line, go to Robertson, opposite the Alamo.

Men's strictly all-wool suits	$5.00
Boys' heavy all-wool suits	4.00
Child's wool suits from $1.00 to	4.00

B. G. Robbins' new clothing store.

CASCADE.

Congressman Cusack was a visitor in Cascade one day last week.

Mr. B. F. Nott is on the sick list.

Miss Ellen Peasley, who has been a member of Mr. Alex Crowe's family for some time, expects to leave soon for California.

Cascade was well represented at the Springs last Tuesday evening, "Faust" being the attraction.

The members of the "Old Maids Union" enjoyed a drive to Woodland Park last Sunday.

Mr. A. Jany went to Rocky Ford last Saturday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Cox drove to town last Saturday.

Mr. E. J. Fiske spent Sunday in Cascade.

Mr. Walter Rae and family took a trip to the Springs Saturday last.

Mrs. Payne, wife of Agent Payne, has been ill the past week.

Address Guinn's Commercial college, Colorado Springs, Colo., for free illustrated College Journal.

Join the crowd to Robbins' new clothing store.

Men's good leather gloves, 20c and up.
Men's wool and leather mitten, 10c and up.
Men's good overalls, 35c.

Jewelry, spectacles, watches and clocks, and in fact everything in that line, at Robertson's, opposite the Alamo.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS.

The weather has been quite pleasant for several days past.

Mrs. L. L. Hull, two children and brother James of Manitou spent Sunday with their sister, Mrs. Reynolds, and family.

Miss Lena Bruner of the Springs is visiting with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Drum.

Mr. E. E. Brown was at the Springs Saturday.

Mrs. George Lofland sustained a serious accident last week at her home by falling and dislocating both bones of the wrist.

Mrs. Reynolds and Mrs. Shoup were shopping in the Springs Tuesday.

The young people of the town are making very elaborate arrangements for Feb. 22d.

Mr. W. H. Gumm of Colorado Springs was in town Sunday.

W. H. Cartwright severely sprained his wrist while at work on his claim.

A fine line of rings at Robertson's. Call and see them.

Men's first quality overshoes, only $1.25.
Men's good leather shoes, $1.25, at B. G. Robbins' new store, old Postoffice room.

Following is the report of the weather for the week ending Feb. 17, 1899, as recorded for the Weekly Gazette by Emery P. Moon, of Husted, Colo.: Maximum temperature, 57 degrees, on Wednesday, Feb. 15; minimum temperature, 31 degrees below zero, on Sunday, Feb. 11; weekly mean temperature, 14.14. Direction of wind: North 4 days, south 3 days. The temperature on Feb. 12—33 degrees below—is the lowest recorded since Jan. 15, 1888.

For jewelry or silverware go to the old reliable Ashby. He has a fine Christmas display with prices to suit your purse.

The Robertson Jewelry Co. have been doing business with our people for 17 years. They have proven themselves to be thoroughly honest, reliable and trustworthy. The people in the county are invited to see their fine line of jewelry and silverware, opposite the Alamo hotel.

Satisfied—people wear Ashby's spectacles.

Save Your Cash

by buying hardware of the Stark-Lowell Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

Wedding presents of lasting pleasure at Ashby's, Bank block.

The Wonderful

Air Blast heater and Oak stoves cheap, at the Stark-Lowe Hardware company, 106 S. Tejon street.

[illegible]

Interesting Letter from Special Correspondent of Gazette.

[illegible]'S PROCLAMATION

Its Effect Upon the More Ignorant of the Population—A Pistol-Shot Created a Panic Among Natives and Chinamen—Bugles Sounded the Call to Quarters—Street Cars and Conveyances of All Kinds Impressed by the Hurrying Soldiers.

(Special Correspondence.)

Manila, P. I., Jan. 12.—While the legislators at Washington are discussing the important question of imperial sway and territorial extension, and are slowly debating the advisability of annexing the Philippine islands, the natives thereof have quietly acted upon the question by deciding that the Americanos were but little better than Spaniards, and they did not care to become a portion of the great American republic under any circumstances, but rather than permit this they will all die fighting.

Such are the prospects that confront the Americans in Manila and unless the United States acts firmly and promptly the islands in the Philippine group will soon be deluged as freely with blood as they ever were in the palmiest days of Spanish domination.

About the 30th of December, 1898, when both natives and Americans were celebrating the coming new year, a proclamation was received from President McKinley by Major General E. S. Otis, U. S. military governor of the Philippines. This was followed on January 6 by General Otis issuing a proclamation stating the intentions of the American government towards the islands and their people.

Hardly had the paste gotten dry on the posters before General Aguinaldo issued his announcement, which reads as follows:

PROCLAMATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT.

To My Brethren, the Filipinos and to all Respectable Consuls and Other Foreigners:

The proclamation issued by Major General Otis of the U. S. Volunteers, which was published yesterday in the Manila newspapers, compels me to circulate the present in order to make known to all people able to read and understand the present document, my most solemn protest against the whole of the contents of the aforesaid proclamation fulfilling thus with my duty and conscience before God, my political promises with my beloved people, and my private and official relations with the North American nation.

General Otis calls himself, in the said proclamation, military governor of the Philippines, and I protest one and one thousand times with all the energies of my soul against such authority.

I most solemnly proclaim that I have not had, either in Singapore, Hong Kong and Philippines, any obligation, either verbal or in writing, to acknowledge the sovereignty of America in this beloved soil.

On the contrary, I say that I have returned to these islands conveyed in an American war vessel on the 19th of May of last year, with the decided and manifest purpose of waging war against the Spaniards, in order to reconquer our freedom and independence; and so did I set it forth in my official proclamation of the 24th of May, and in my proclamation to the Filipino people on the 12th of June, when in my birth place of Cavite I unfurled for the first time our sacred national flag, as a sacred emblem of our sacred aspiration, and lastly so did the American general, General Merritt, predecessor of General Otis, confirm it in his proclamation to the Filipino people a few days before requesting the surrender of the city of Manila from the Spanish general, Senor Jandenes, in which proclamation it was clearly stated that the land and naval forces of the United States came here to give us our freedom, demolishing Spanish misrule.

And furthermore naturales and foreigners have been witnesses that the land and naval forces of the United States here extant have acknowledged the belligerency of the Filipinos, not only respecting but rendering due honors publicly to the Filipino banner, which was triumphantly sailed over the seas in the presence of all the foreign nations here represented by their representative consuls. As in the proclamation of General Otis something is said about certain instructions of H. E., the president of the United States, relating to the administration of the affairs in the Philippines, I protest solemnly in the name of God, root and fountain of all justice and right, and who has visibly granted me the full power to direct my beloved brethren in the difficult task of our regeneration, against this intrusion of the United States in the sovereignty of these islands.

I equally protest in the name of all the Filipino people against said intrusion, because on granting me its vote of confidence, electing me, although unworthy that I be, to the post of president of the nation, it has imposed upon me the duty of supporting till death its freedom and independence.

And, lastly, I protest against this action so unexpected of the suzerainty of America in these islands, in the face of all the antecedents that I have in my possession relating to my relations with the American authorities, which prove in an unmistakable manner that the United States did not take me from Hong Kong in order to wage war against the Spaniards for their benefit, but for the benefit of our freedom and independence, to attain which said authorities made me the verbal promise of their decided support and valuable cooperation.

And in that way do I want you all to understand it, my beloved brethren, in order that united all by the bonds which cannot be severed, such as the idea of our freedom, and our absolute independence which have constituted our noble aspirations, you may all cooperate to the attainment of the desired end, with the strength given by the already very firmly rooted conviction of not turning back from the path of glory which we have traversed.

Emilio Aguinaldo.

Malolos, 5th of January, 1899.

This proclamation, which was posted all over the city on Sunday night, caused a decided sensation among natives and foreigners alike, as they gathered in large crowds around the posters on Monday morning.

Many hastily packed their goods together and commenced to move, while the insurgents who were working for Spanish and foreign interests immediately put the repositions and started for the insurgent lines, first helping themselves to anything of value that could be easily carried.

A sensation was created Wednesday afternoon when about 3 o'clock, without any previous warning, a panic appeared to seize the city. The Amer can, of this city, describes the affair as follows:

"There is no doubt but that the inhabitants of the city, both foreign and native, are under an immense strain and on the que vive with excitement. This was demonstrated yesterday afternoon, when suddenly, almost like a lightning flash, the word spread all over the city that the insurgents had forced an entrance. The Chinese dashed through the side streets, like rats scurrying away when a cat is after them, and merchants quickly closed up their shops. The bugles sounded the 'call to quarters,' and the 'call to arms,' and within a very few minutes the entire army of occupation was either under arms or the men in their quarters ready for any emergency.

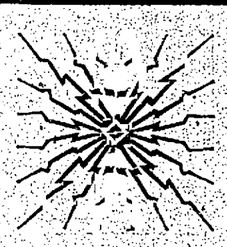
"Street cars that were headed down town were stopped by the soldiers who were hurrying back to quarters and were impressed into service. Rigs of any and every description were made use of by the men who were hurrying in answer to the bugle call. Nor did they wait upon ceremony, but if the driver objected to hauling the men he was relegated to the inside and a soldier took the lines.

"The scare was caused by a guard using a revolver to kill a cur which snapped at him in the Divisoria market place on Calle Santo Cristo. With in 10 minutes from the time the dog was shot the entire army was in quarters, the stores closed, and the people barricaded in their houses. The same excitement was manifested in the walled city as in new Manila. To their credit, be it said, the American soldiers were the coolest of all. Amidst all their hurrying they found time to laugh and joke with the passers-by, but not a trace of excitement was to be seen; nothing but the air of one who had important business to attend to."

The Colorados are somewhat divided upon the question at issue. Some of them are just spoiling for a fight, and in the absence of anything else would just as soon whip the Filipinos as not. The more thinking ones, however, are opposed to the idea, and do not believe the Americans have any right to take the Philippines. They may all be depended on to do their full duty and maintain their good record if a fight becomes necessary.

Private Walter Fairall has received his discharge upon the ground of physical disability, his heart being somewhat affected, and it is probable that Private W. R. Wheaton will also be discharged for physical disability. The remainder of Company M enjoys excellent health. Will J. Mathews.

Can I go home without any risk?



This question is frequently asked physicians by those who came here for their health, and the physician is very frequently obliged to give a negative answer. The family doctor in the east assured the patient that it was absolutely necessary that a change of climate be made, and said: "You go to Colorado and stay six months they find that they must stay here a year, and after being here six months they begin to wake up to the fact that if they would live they must remain in this climate. The disappointment is great in some cases; so great that they take the chances and go home only to find after one or two months that they have made a mistake, and they hasten back, only to find that the climate cannot do for them what it did at first, and that, instead of living here in comparative comfort, they must be invalids while they live. There are those who have plenty of money and can live here as well as in their homes in the east, but to the man or woman who must earn a living for themselves or feel that their friends in the east are working hard to keep them so that they may live, it is a very different matter.

This is a Very Serious Point

and there are very many people in this country and especially in this city who often make up their minds to go back home and live with friends as long as they can, rather than live here separated from everything that is dear to them except the life they live here.

This is the problem that was presented to Dr. Shepard more than 10 years ago, and he solved it by developing a treatment that stops the where the climate fails.

Those who use it find that they can take it to their homes in the east and use it as he directs, and that they can not only live there, but they can get well in their own homes. This is an astonishing claim to make, but it is true, and there is abundant proof furnished by those who have been well for years and by those who are still taking the treatment in the east.

The following letter written by G. D. Seaton, Esq., of Seaton, Ill., is very strong testimony in this direction. Almost every day letters of this sort come from patients who once supposed they had to live in this climate, who are now enjoying their eastern homes.

Seaton, Ill., Feb. 10, 1899.

Dr. W. A. Shepard, Colorado Springs, Colo:

My Dear Doctor:

In regard to my experience in using your treatment in the east, I will say that I went to Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 1st, '97, where the elevation is 6,000 feet, and remained there till January 20th, '98, and then went to Greeley, Colo., which is 1,450 feet lower. I began using your treatment Dec. 29th, '97, and went to Nebraska, home in Seaton, Ill., since which time I have steadily improved, although I have gone through some very disagreeable weather with less taking colds than for many winters. I had more colds and more severe ones in Colorado than I have had since coming home, and my health has been better than for a number of years, having been able to be out doors every day except when I had the grip.

I was advised by a great many of my friends not to come east, as I would be liable to go down fast; that it would be impossible for me to recover, but I was following your advice and have followed it as near as possible, as I became satisfied that your advice was correct and that you would not allow me to come east unless you were sure that it would be safe for me to do so.

If any of your patients desire to return to their eastern home, it would be perfectly safe for them to do so by strictly following your advice.

Yours Sincerely, G. D. SEATON.

One difficulty frequently met here is the fact that patients put off applying the treatment, hoping that the climate may after all cure them and when they finally do make up their minds to undertake the treatment it is too late. Dr. Shepard does not claim to cure all cases of consumption for that would involve the necessity in very many cases of making new lungs, which, up to this time has not been done. But the diseased matter can all be cleansed from the lungs and the lung tissue, that is left can be wonderfully developed by this treatment. THE SHEPARD TREATMENT WILL BEAR INVESTIGATION and will in many cases answer YES to the question, "Can I go home without any risk?"

CONSULTATION FREE

Call or address

DR. W. A. SHEPARD,

Suite 45, Post Office Block. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado.

In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of M. Baumgarten and M. Segil, doing business as Baumgarten & Segil, bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

To the Creditors of M. Baumgarten, M. Segil, of Cripple Creek, in the County of El Paso, and District Aforesaid, Bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1899, the said bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my office, No. 14 De Graff block, in Colorado Springs, Colo., on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

John B. Cochran,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 1, 1899.

Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry

A Specialty.

FOREST AND STREAM TRIAL TRIP

AT SPECIAL TRIP RATE.

This large illustrated sportsman's weekly is the paper for you if you are a shooter or angler or amateur sailor or camper or observer of nature. FOREST AND STREAM is called the "sportsman's home journal," because a man's home reading. To know it is to take it. The price is 10 cents per copy (of all newsdealers); but that you may get acquainted with FOREST AND STREAM, send 25 cents (silver or stamps), and we will send the paper for four weeks as a special trial trip. Our catalogue of best books on outdoor sports will come to you free. Address

FOREST AND STREAM PUBLISHING CO.
346 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Pueblo, Colo., Feb. 18, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: Charles D. Sellers of Franceville Junction, Colo., H. E. 8246 for the s ½ ne ¼ and n ½ se ¼ sec 28 tp 14 s r 64 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz:

James Gorman, James C. Wallace, John Bandy and James Needs, all of Franceville Junction, Colo.

Also, notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: David M. Rowlands of Colorado Springs, Colo., H. E. 8211 for the w ½ nw ¼ and w ½ sw ¼ sec 20 tp 13 s r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Charles W. Long, Charles P. Horton, Thomas H. Fagan and George W. Atkinson, all of Colorado Springs, Colo.

Also, notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of district court at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 6, 1899, viz: David F. Walsh of Falcon, Colo., H. E. 8184 for the s ½ ne ¼ and n ½ se ¼ sec 26 tp 13 s r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz:

Lorenzo D. Cunningham, Hans Akassen, Thomas Gwillim and Clarence E. Fursman, all of Falcon, Colo.

J. R. Gordon, Register.

First publication Feb. 22, 1899.
Last publication March 29, 1899.

PARTITION SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to an order of sale made and entered on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1899, in an action now pending in the district court, El Paso county, Colorado, wherein John DeWitt Peltz is plaintiff and William Law Learned Peltz, Joan DeWitt Peltz as trustee under the will of Mary M. L. Peltz, deceased, for William Law Learned Peltz, Grace Hallam Learned, Mabel Learned, A. T. Scholle and W. E. Newberry, are defendants, I, W. S. Boynton, sheriff of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, will, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the sheriff's office in the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, sell and dispose of all and singular the following described real estate, to wit: All that part of block 209 in Addition No. 1 in the city of Colorado Springs, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of said block and running thence southerly along the east line of North Cascade avenue one hundred (100) feet; thence easterly parallel with the south line of San Miguel street one hundred and ninety (190) feet to an alley; thence northerly along the west line of said alley one hundred (100) feet to the point of its intersection with the south line of San Miguel street, and thence westerly along the last mentioned line to the place of beginning, with the appurtenances.

Said sale will be made for not less than ten thousand ($10,000) dollars of which at least two thousand ($2,000) dollars shall be cash.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, Feb. 15, 1899.

W. S. Boynton,
Sheriff of El Paso County, Colorado.

First publication Feb. 15, 1899.
Last publication March 15, 1899.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Oliver H. Bishop, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Oliver H. Bishop, late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said El Paso county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1899, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 21st day of January, A. D. 1899.

W. W. Bishop, Administrator.

The big claim map of one is worth $1.50 but you can secure it together with the big edition of the Mining Review for 25 cents.